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Spain Steps Up Pressure on Canada in Boat Dispute

Madrid Sets Visa Rules And Calls for Vessels To Start Fishing Again

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Spain on Tuesday stepped up pressure on Canada to free a Spanish trawler seized in a fishing dispute by imposing visa requirements on Canadian visitors and urging other Spanish boats to resume fishing off Newfoundland.

Canada said it would not back down in the dispute and said that Spanish ships had resumed fishing in international waters in a "provocative" manner.

European Union and Canadian officials played down talk of retaliatory sanctions in an attempt to prevent the dispute from leading to a wider trade war, but each side continued to accuse the other of bad faith.

The EU fisheries commissioner, Emma Bonino, said Canada had "taken hostage the whole international community" by seizing the vessel, the *Estai*, in international waters on Thursday. She said the Union was willing to negotiate over fishing rights in the area, but only after Canada frees the boat, its cargo and captain.

Prospects for a negotiated solution appeared to improve late Tuesday as a court in St. John's, Newfoundland, freed the vessel's captain.

The captain, Enrique Davila Gonzalez, appeared briefly in court on charges of illegal fishing. The captain, who had been free on bail, can now leave the country, but the *Estai* remains under Canadian control.

EU officials protested indications that Canada would seize the *Estai's* cargo and set a bond of 5 million Canadian dollars (\$3.5 million) on the boat.

Earlier, Canadian officials presented evidence that they contended justified the seizure. Officials said inspections showed that the *Estai* had used nets smaller than the legal size and caught young fish, practices that hinder efforts to rebuild depleted stocks around the Grand Banks off Newfoundland.

"We have an obligation in Canada to help to protect the resources of Canada and the resources of the rest of the world," Trade Minister Roy MacLaren said in Australia, where he was on an official visit. "We're not going to stand by again and see the devastation of the halibut fisheries."

Spain continued to take a tough line in the dispute. Foreign Minister Javier Solana Madariaga said the government was "contemplating all means available within the law and within diplomatic rules," including the possibility of cutting trade and diplomatic relations.

Spanish shipowners also urged about 20 boats in the northwest Atlantic to resume fishing despite the risk of further clashes with Canada.

But EU officials refused to speculate about possible trade sanctions.

"I'm interested in de-escalating this thing, not escalating it," said Sir Leon Brittan, the EU trade commissioner.

The Union's primary fear is that Canada is using the dispute to push its jurisdiction beyond the 200-mile (325-kilometer) limit now recognized under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The Canadian ambassador to the Union fueled those fears Tuesday, saying Canada would seek clearer rights for coastal states to protect migratory fish stocks beyond the 200-mile limit when nations that have signed the convention meet in New York on March 27.



A RETURN TO IWO JIMA — U.S. veterans taking pictures Tuesday of a rusted Japanese cannon on the island. Several hundred U.S. and Japanese survivors took part in 50th-anniversary ceremonies of the 36-day battle. Page 6.

U.S. Tells Russia: Don't Be Afraid of NATO

Clinton to Exchange Letters With Yeltsin on Alliance's Goals

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Eager to reduce Russia's opposition to expanding NATO, President Bill Clinton is planning to exchange letters with President Boris N. Yeltsin to assure him that NATO no longer is an anti-Russian alliance, according to senior administration officials.

The officials said that they were going out of their way to make Mr. Yeltsin feel comfortable about extending NATO into Eastern Europe in hopes of easing tensions that have developed not only over NATO but also over Russia's offensive in the breakaway region of Chechnya and Moscow's plans to build nuclear reactors in Iran.

At the heart of the decision to exchange

letters, officials said, is a desire to convince Russia that NATO views it as a superpower and wants to establish a special dialogue with it on security issues.

As part of the closely coordinated exchange of letters, Mr. Yeltsin is expected to outline his nonhostile view of what Russia's relationship should be with NATO.

The letters, which officials said would be exchanged over the next 10 days, will be intended to address a worrisome perception among Russians that NATO is hiding information as it moves to expand and that NATO's 16 nations see Russia as a country little more powerful than Poland or Ukraine.

Although the content of the letters is being fleshed out, administration officials said that this new NATO dialogue with Russia would be an important new feature

of post-Cold War security arrangements in Europe.

For the administration, the letters are also important to remove an irritant before Mr. Clinton visits Moscow, probably before June 30. Mr. Yeltsin is pressing Mr. Clinton to visit Moscow on May 9 and 10 to celebrate, along with the Russian Army, the 50th anniversary of Moscow's defeat of Nazi Germany.

The White House has held off on accepting the invitation. But because the president has made a public commitment to visit Russia in any case by the end of June, his aides said he questioned the wisdom of abandoning what might be an important incentive to Moscow. They now say he has decided to leave open the prospect of a May visit in hopes of inducing Mr. Yeltsin

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Noted U.S. Blacks Put Weight on Nigeria

By Kevin Merida
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A group of prominent African-Americans is launching a campaign to pressure Nigeria's military rulers to restore democracy there — the first time such an influential group of American blacks has aggressively targeted a black African government, organizers said.

The effort will include newspaper ads condemning the military regime and possibly protests at the Nigerian Embassy here. It is being led by TransAfrica, a Washington-based lobbying organization for African and Caribbean issues.

"We will oppose the Nigerian government with as much tenacity as we opposed the South African government, with as much tenacity as we opposed the military regime in Haiti," said Randall Robinson, TransAfrica's executive director. "It is not easy to publicly criticize black leadership. We are left with no alternative."

The effort is being backed by a cross-section of black politicians, scholars, entertainers, civil rights leaders and other notable figures. They include the poet Maya Angelou, the television host Bryant Gumbel, and the former presidential candidate Jesse L. Jackson. Also involved is Representative J.C. Watts, a first-term Republican from Oklahoma, Spelman Col-

lege's president, Johnnetta B. Cole, and the former welterweight boxing champion Sugar Ray Leonard. An author, Alice Walker, and the Baltimore mayor, Kurt L. Schmoke, are included, too.

The campaign, to be announced at a news conference Thursday, follows other lobbying efforts that have elevated the influence of TransAfrica and broadened the scope of black participation in foreign affairs.

Most recently, the organization was credited with heightening public awareness of conditions in Haiti, particularly through a fast by Mr. Robinson. That effort contributed to changes in U.S. poli-

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Florida Says It's Had Enough of Playing by the Rules

By William Booth
Washington Post Service

MIAMI — In a move both radical and old-fashioned, Florida has become the first American state to propose throwing away its rule books and making decisions based on common sense.

Where would society be without rules? Better off, says Florida's governor, Lawton Chiles, a Democrat who strapped on a back brace last week to hold aloft 50 pounds (20 kilograms) of state regulations — 3,500 of

them — that his agencies are ready to gut immediately.

One state agency, the Department of Transportation, has proposed getting rid of every one of its rules for a period of three years and replacing them with loose guidelines that would set out goals but allow bureaucrats to make decisions on their own.

"Common sense and flexibility! That's a radical thought, but every once in a while we bureaucrats come up with something strange," said Florida's transportation secretary, Ben G. Watts.

Mr. Chiles has proposed repealing at least half of Florida's 28,750 rules by the end of the 1996 legislative

session, leaving only those deemed crucial to public health and safety.

The regulations cover health, environmental protection, land development, transportation, education, commerce, business licensing and contracting.

Mr. Chiles can cut several thousand by executive order, but he needs legislative approval to cut thousands more. Many observers say such approval will be forthcoming.

The proposal has broad bipartisan support, but its details are now just emerging, and some critics are wary

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The Dismal Science? Economics Profs Hit Pay Dirt

By Sylvia Nasar
New York Times Service

"I don't care who writes a nation's laws — or crafts its advanced treaties — if I can write its economics textbooks."

— Paul Samuelson

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — N. Gregory Mankiw, a dweeby 37-year-old

economics professor who named his dog Keynes, was not counting on getting rich overnight.

Most academics, even at Harvard, don't. But a phone call from a Texas publisher changed all that.

Mr. Mankiw was offered a \$1.4 million advance by Harcourt Brace in Fort Worth to write a basic economics textbook.

That's about three times as big as any other in the college textbook market and rivals those of all but a few celebrity authors.

So what's going on?

It is a race among once-stodgy textbook publishers to find the next blockbuster economics textbook, a book that will shape the thinking of the 1.5 million college students who sign up for Econ 101 each year.

This introductory course is both the first and the last brush that most educated Americans have with supply and demand,

marginal cost, comparative advantage and other first principles of the dismal science.

Such a book is long overdue. For nearly a half-century, students have learned the essentials of economics from Paul Samuelson, now almost 80, and a score of his disciples and imitators.

But Mr. Samuelson's "Economics" and its many clones reflect the mindset of a post-Depression generation of scholars who thought they understood the economy well enough to tell Washington how to manage the ups and downs of the business cycle.

Meanwhile, the world has changed. And so has what most economists believe.

But for all the shifts in thinking, previous attempts to sell a mold-breaking economics textbook have wound up costing publishers money. Most college students are learning from books that many in the field view as outdated.

"We're really not teaching basic economics," said Paul Krugman, an economist at Stanford University who is also writing an introductory textbook. "We're not getting it across at all."

That's where the wooing of Mr. Mankiw and a handful of other new-wave economics superstars comes in.

Textbook publishers are placing big bets that these people will sell lots of books.

In the past, ambitious young economists like Mr. Mankiw left textbook writing to older or less-distinguished colleagues. They concentrated instead on the kind of esoteric research that might win them a Nobel prize.

But now some are jumping at the chance to mold the minds of the next generation of political leaders, executives, image-

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Clinton Says No Deal On Iran's Oil Fields

Executive Order Serves to Warn Tehran and Pressure Europeans

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton, hoping to further isolate Iran and set an example for Western allies, drew on his executive powers Tuesday to prevent an American oil company from developing Iran's Gulf oil fields.

In a statement issued by the White House, Mr. Clinton said he would issue an order that would prohibit American companies from "entering into contracts for the financing or the overall supervision and management of the development of petroleum resources in Iran."

The order was prompted by a deal announced last week in which a Dutch affiliate of Conoco Inc., Conoco Iran N.V., agreed to develop two Gulf oil and gas fields for the Iranian government that could yield 120,000 barrels of crude a day.

Conoco, based in Houston, is owned by the Delaware-based E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company and is the ninth-largest oil company in the United States.

Mr. Clinton's order not only blocked the development agreement and put Tehran on notice about dealing with U.S. energy companies, but it may also put greater pressure on European nations negotiating contracts with Tehran.

France, Germany and Russia are among the countries the White House hopes to influence; the U.S. particularly hopes to prevent Iran from buying nuclear reactors.

The administration called for its trading partners to follow its lead. "The U.S. will be renewing diplomatic efforts with Iran's principal trading partners urging them to take measures comparable with those of the U.S.," said Peter Tarnoff, undersecretary of state for political affairs.

U.S.-based multinational oil companies purchase about one-fourth of Iran's oil but sell it outside the United States, thus adhering to a ban on importing Iranian oil to the United States.

But this practice is under fire in Congress and was recently highlighted by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany when he was asked about German efforts to do business with Iran.

In any case, it appeared likely that Iran will eventually develop the oil fields: Two French oil companies, Elf Aquitaine SA and Total SA, had competed with Conoco for the development project, and Royal Dutch/Shell was also said to have been a bidder.

The New York Times reported that the Conoco deal disturbed three members of

Du Pont's board of directors, including Edgar M. Bronfman, co-chairman of the Seagram Company and a leading figure in the World Jewish Congress.

Mr. Bronfman and two other Seagram officials on the Du Pont board were expected to vote against the Conoco deal, making it unlikely that it would go through.

After the White House statement, Conoco announced that it would not proceed with the Iran deal.

The Houston Chronicle newspaper reported Tuesday that some Clinton administration officials suggested that Conoco had asked for an executive order blocking the deal to provide a graceful withdrawal.

Indeed, Mr. McCurry said the White House "worked cooperatively with the senior executives of Conoco."

Mr. Clinton, and other U.S. presidents before him, have sought to isolate Iran economically and diplomatically, saying Tehran supports terrorist groups, works to undermine peace efforts in the Middle East and seeks to dominate the Gulf region by acquiring nuclear weapons.

To permit the Conoco deal to go through, the White House said, would "contribute to Iran's productive capacity and its economic and financial strength."

Mr. McCurry also said, "We need to send a clear and unequivocal message to Iran: There cannot be normal relations until Iran's unacceptable behavior changes."

White House aides said an executive order was being drafted Tuesday, but may not be signed for several days.

The Conoco deal was the first such oil agreement signed with Iran since the fall of the shah in 1979. The United States banned commercial trade with Iran that year after the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by Islamic militants, but White House officials acknowledged last week that the Conoco deal appeared to be legal.

Mr. Clinton was reported to have acted under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, which permits such orders for national security reasons.

A Response From Iran

An Iranian official said the order barring U.S. investment in Iran showed Mr. Clinton's true views on free trade, Reuters reported from Dubai.

"The official position of Iran will be announced by the Foreign Ministry," Deputy Foreign Minister Hussein Sheikholeslam said by telephone. "All I can say offhand is that now we understand Bill Clinton's definition of free trade."

AGENDA



PEACE OPENING — Warren M. Christopher, U.S. secretary of state, after talks in Jerusalem and before going to Damascus. He announced Tuesday that Israel and Syria would reopen negotiations. Page 6.

Suspicion of Fraud at Crédit Lyonnais

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur ordered an investigation Tuesday into possible fraud at Crédit Lyonnais, as huge losses were reported at the troubled state-owned bank.

Finance Minister Edmond Alphandery said Crédit Lyonnais had accumulated liabilities of about 50 billion francs (\$10 billion).

"There appears to have been embezzlement," Mr. Alphandery said Tuesday in a television interview.

Mr. Balladur, who is waging an uphill campaign for the French presidency, asked the minister to find out what had happened. "All measures will be taken to punish those who may be found responsible," Mr. Balladur said. (Page 11)

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Mubarak's Stumbling Regime

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Despite Plaudits of West, Mubarak Regime Is Stumbling

On the domestic front, Mr. Mubarak established a reputation as a largely benevo-



The party has huge advantages over its competition, controlling the distribution of patronage jobs and favors as well as broadcast media, of paramount importance in a country with 50 percent illiteracy. From all indications, moreover, the regime is moving to tighten its grip, ruling out a slate system in parliamentary elections next fall that some opposition leaders contend

Mr. Mubarak's popularity has not been helped by pervasive rumors about the business activities of senior officials and their relatives, including Mr. Mubarak's two sons. Many Egyptians and some diplomats

But the regime has so far failed to follow through on the toughest part of the program, selling off inefficient public-sector factories and businesses that are a legacy of Egypt's Soviet-style, centrally planned economy. So far, only a handful have been turned over to private ownership.

U.S. officials, supported by Dublin and many Irish-American politicians, say their accommodation of Mr. Adams is helping to foster the peace process in Northern Ireland.

While there was peace in the streets in Northern Ireland on Tuesday, a riot erupted among loyalist prisoners in the province's Maze Prison. At least 50 guards were reported injured in the disturbance. Officials said the rioting — which include the setting of fires — appeared to have begun when guards attempted to search a cell.

The death toll from violent storms that battered eastern Sicily

402-390-9083

THE AMERICAS

Republican Plans Rouse Debate on Constitution's Role

By Joan Biskupic
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The many Republican proposals to amend the U.S. Constitution reflect a new idea of the nation's charter. Congressional Republicans would use the constitution to alter economic policy, institute new social rules and transform American behavior.

Scholars say the proposed amendments — from one to balance the budget to one banning flag-burning — represent a departure from amendments adopted in the past century, which have been mostly at the margins and for procedural, rather than substantive, goals.

Earlier amendments went to the fundamental rights of Americans, from free speech to voting rights.

The new desire to amend the constitution "is part of the general trend to try to write morality into law," said Douglas Kmiec, a Notre Dame University law professor and an official in the Justice Department under President Ronald Reagan.

"We cannot control our appetite to spend money, so we'll try to control it by writing it into

law," Mr. Kmiec said, referring to Congress's failure to balance the budget.

Mr. Kmiec and other scholars said that if many of the proposed changes were adopted, the notion of the constitution as a document written for the ages could be altered.

But Republican lawmakers, who have failed to get the results they seek through statutory legislation or the courts, say constitutional amendments are necessary to achieve the changes that they believe voters want and that traditional politics have not delivered.

"This is not business as usual," said Senator Hank Brown, Republican of Colorado. "It comes from a conviction by many Americans that the future of the country is at stake."

Other pending amendments that seek social change would permit organized school prayer, disallow abortion and prohibit the federal government from passing on the cost of regulations to the states.

Also in the stack is a proposal to require congressional term limits and one to allow the president to strike individual spending items from appropriations bills.

With the notable exception of Prohibition,

amendments in the 20th century have been procedural — to limit the president to two terms in office or to clarify succession if the president or vice president is removed from office.

The earliest amendments and post-Civil War changes to the constitution were made to protect basic liberties. Beyond those special cases, most of the nation's amendments have altered the constitution only slightly.

Now Republicans say that extraordinary times require great constitutional revision. As Mr. Brown put it, the Republican agenda "stems from a conviction that things have gone seriously awry in the country and that basic reform is necessary."

But Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, the Senate's unofficial historian, calls the Republican initiatives an "assault" on the constitution.

Senator Carl M. Levin, Democrat of Michigan, said during the balanced budget debate: "We have never inserted an economic plan into the constitution. This sets a terrible precedent."

There are two ways to change the constitution. The only method that has been used requires that a proposal first win a two-thirds vote of Con-

gress and then be ratified by three-fourths of the states. The alternative allows two-thirds of the states to vote to ask Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments.

Since the constitution was drafted in 1787, only 27 amendments have been added, the first 10 as the Bill of Rights in 1791. Thousands of proposals have died.

The 18th Amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor, is a rare example of a social policy that was adopted. Approved in 1919, Prohibition was repealed in 1933 by the 21st Amendment.

The current proposals, which are not without some Democratic support, strike the core of the constitution and have stirred debate on what the document stands for.

Some legal scholars believe that constant moves to change the constitution could lead to a habit of revisions or at least less regard for the document.

"The message has been ground into the public that government no longer functions in a systematic way, and this has encouraged these very radical structural reforms," said Louis Fisher, a constitutional expert at the Congressional Research Service.

A Death Sentence Over Drug Killing

Move Would Be a U.S. First

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Bureau of Prisons plans to execute a convicted drug trafficker who authorized a contract murder, a move that would mark the first time the U.S. government has used capital punishment since 1963.

David R. Chandler, an Alabama drug trafficker who was convicted of hiring a hit man to kill a police informant, is scheduled to die by lethal injection on March 30 at a federal prison in Terre Haute, Indiana. Authorities have notified Mr. Chandler of the execution date, but his attorney said he planned to seek a new trial based on new evidence.

Mr. Chandler was the first inmate to receive the death sentence under the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, which provides for capital punishment for killings associated with a criminal enterprise. Five other federal inmates convicted under this statute are awaiting execution.

Although many states have reinstated the death penalty in recent years, federal laws have allowed for capital punishment in only a few instances. At least 40 persons have been charged with capital offenses under

the stiff 1988 drug abuse act and three more have been charged with capital crimes under the omnibus crime bill of last year, said Richard Dieter, executive director of the Death Penalty Information Center.

Meanwhile, Mr. Chandler's attorney, John Martin, challenged the government's action, saying that he had uncovered information proving his client's innocence and that he could not believe the Justice Department's "audacity" in proceeding.

The government's move rekindled the long-standing debate over capital punishment.

The action tells the international community "we are putting a national stamp of approval on this," said Diann Rust-Tierney, who heads the American Civil Liberties Union's capital punishment project. "It's outrageous, classic diversion strategy. There is no indication that this will have any impact on crime."

Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado and a member of the House Judiciary Committee, said that drug dealers knew what the risks were and that she was "not into coddling these guys."

POLITICAL NOTES

Shame on You, Says Gingrich

WASHINGTON — The House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, has suggested that out-of-wedlock births and other scourges of society could be reduced by using moral leadership to shame the offenders.

Referring to Victorian England, Mr. Gingrich said: "They reduced the number of children born out of wedlock almost by 50 percent. They changed the whole momentum of their society. They didn't do it through a new bureaucracy. They did it by re-establishing values, by moral leadership, and by being willing to look at people in the face and say, 'You should be ashamed when you get drunk in public, you ought to be ashamed if you're a drug addict.'"

Mr. Gingrich, who spoke at a meeting of the National League of Cities recently, said he realized this as he was reading an essay by Gertrude Himmelfarb, who has written a book on Victorian society.

Asked later if he was proposing scarlet letters, Mr. Gingrich said: "I didn't say at all you had to translate moral force into running around and using the law to brand people. I just want to make clear, it ain't that hard to understand."

"A society which gets up and says, every day, 'The work ethic is good, you ought to do your homework, it's necessary to work to be a full citizen,' sends a signal."

"A society which gets up every day and says, 'Gee, if you're too drunk and you don't feel like it, you've had a bad weekend, why really trouble yourself?' sends a signal. Now, the signals matter." (NYT)

The House's Baby Republican

WASHINGTON — As if the House Republicans have not shaken up the Capitol enough already, one of them is now pregnant and planning to maintain the frenetic pace of the Capitol's newcomers despite her baby's scheduled arrival in September.

Representative Enid Greene Waldholtz of Utah, 36, is the first pregnant Republican to serve in Congress, her office says.

She would not be the first congresswoman to have a baby while serving, however; that distinction goes to former Representative Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, Democrat of California, who gave birth to a daughter in 1973. (NYT)

Inquiry Sought on Housing Chief

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Janet Reno has asked that a special prosecutor be named to investigate whether Housing Secretary Henry G. Cisneros lied to FBI agents about how much he paid a former mistress.

Her decision was made public Tuesday by a court that appoints such prosecutors to investigate top executive branch officials.

This will be the third independent counsel investigating top Clinton administration officials. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Governor Stephen Merrill of New Hampshire, on former Governor Lamar Alexander of Tennessee, who is among the many Republicans who want Mr. Merrill's endorsement in their campaigns for the Republican presidential nomination: "The nicest, friendliest is Lamar. He says, 'We've got lots of time, and I want to spend time with you. And after we spend enough time together I know you and I are going to come to a point where we'll reach an understanding. It's like, 'We're going to walk down the yellow brick road together.'" (NYT)

Simpson Defense Seeks to Prove Racism and Planted Evidence



F. Lee Bailey during the cross-examination of Detective Mark Fuhrman.

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A defense attorney suggested Tuesday that a detective tried to distract other investigators so he could plant a bloody glove at O. J. Simpson's estate the morning after Mr. Simpson's former wife was murdered.

As he underwent a second day of cross-examination by F. Lee Bailey, the detective, Mark Fuhrman, remained unflappable, smiling when the attorney tried to imply that he had framed Mr. Simpson for murder.

Mr. Bailey suggested that Mr. Fuhrman had asked Detective Philip Vannatter to talk to a Simpson houseguest while Mr. Fuhrman went off alone to a narrow hallway behind Mr. Simpson's mansion and found the glove.

"You normally order Phil Vannatter around?" asked Mr. Bailey.

"No," Mr. Fuhrman said, cracking a grin after noting that Mr. Vannatter had seniority.

"Did you in this case?" Mr. Bailey asked.

"No," Mr. Fuhrman said.

The defense is trying to portray Mr. Fuhrman as a racist who planted the glove the morning after the June 12 slayings of Mr. Simpson's former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

Mr. Bailey's intense cross-examination of Mr. Fuhrman resumed after Judge Lance A. Ito ruled earlier that the defense can question the detective on new allegations of racism.

Judge Ito said he would not allow the defense as much leeway as they requested, giving the prosecution more time to investigate two of the allegations.

Mr. Bailey, growing increasingly aggressive in his questioning of Mr. Fuhrman, pressed him on why he decided to search alone for the source of thumps reported by a guest of Mr. Simpson's, Brian (Kato) Kaelin, and what Mr. Fuhrman did when he got behind Mr. Simpson's mansion.

Mr. Bailey suggested several times that Mr. Fuhrman should have been afraid to go there alone.

"Did it occur to you that there might be danger lurking out there in the darkness?" asked Mr. Bailey.

"It wasn't foremost in my mind," Mr. Fuhrman said.

Mr. Bailey suggested that Mr. Fuhrman had asked Mr. Vannatter to interview Mr. Kaelin to keep him busy.

Mr. Bailey later confronted Mr. Fuhrman with his preliminary-hearing testimony, in which he

said "them" when asked about a glove found at the feet of one of the victims. Mr. Bailey has suggested that Mr. Fuhrman's statement was a slip of the tongue betraying the fact that he had moved a glove from the crime scene — Ms. Simpson's condominium — to Mr. Simpson's nearby house.

But Mr. Fuhrman said when he used the word "them" he was referring to the glove and a knit cap.

Judge Ito said the defense may question Mr. Fuhrman on whether he ever expressed disgust about interracial couples to a woman in a bar, ever used a racial slur in the presence of a black Marine and a third allegation involving an incident that was not explained in open court.

Judge Ito refused to let the defense question Mr. Fuhrman about an accusation that he once refused to shake hands with a black man, saying the alleged act was open to a number of interpretations.

The rulings came after a plea by Deputy District Attorney Marcia Clark to stop the defense's attack on Mr. Fuhrman.

"This is a double homicide case," she said. "This is not a case concerning the character of Mark Fuhrman with respect to the issues of race."

Ms. Clark scoffed at allegations that the defense said it would offer from Andrea Terry, a friend of a defense witness named Kathleen Bell; two Marine sergeants, Max Cordoba and Ron Rohrer; Phil Coleman, a store owner, and another witness named Martin.

"These allegations get more outrageous by the minute," Ms. Clark said.

Mr. Bailey said Sergeant Cordoba, who is black, would testify that Fuhrman used the epithet "nigger" in his presence.

"Your honor, I have spoken to him personally, Marine-to-Marine," Mr. Bailey said. "I haven't the slightest doubt, your honor, that he'll march up to the witness stand and tell the world what Fuhrman called him."

Judge Ito said that he would allow questions of Ms. Terry because her alleged conversation with Mr. Fuhrman in a bar in the mid-1980s involved interracial couples and that prosecutors had already talked to her.

Mr. Bailey said that Ms. Terry would back up Miss Bell's claim that Mr. Fuhrman was acquainted with Miss Bell. Mr. Fuhrman, in his fourth day of testimony Tuesday, said he did not know Miss Bell.

Away From Politics

• The Los Angeles school board made a rare exception to its zero-tolerance policy toward handguns by voting against expelling a 7-year-old, the youngest pupil caught with a firearm since adoption of the policy in 1993. The boy took an unloaded 9mm handgun to school in mid-January. (LAT)

• Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and the New York City Council agreed to strict zoning rules for X-rated video stores and topless bars. The new rules, which officials hope will be put into effect before the end of the year, would prevent sex-related businesses from operating within 500 feet (150 meters) of residences, schools and houses of worship and within 500 feet of one another. (NYT)

• Two police officers in Galveston, Texas, have been charged with cruelty to animals for killing a stray dog while using it for target practice. Each officer faces up to a year in prison and a \$3,000 fine if convicted. (AP)

• A woman was stabbed and killed in the New York subway during rush hour as the train approached the 135th Street station in Manhattan. When the doors of the car opened, the woman stumbled out and her attacker fled across the platform. The police said they had no motive for the killing. (AP)

• A prisoner trying to escape from the eighth floor of the county jail in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, fell to his death when his rope made of sheets ripped apart. The man, 33, had lowered himself about three floors before falling. (AP)

• A man was given two death sentences and a 114-year prison term in Annapolis, Maryland, for murdering two Washington teens in their bed during a robbery at their home in May. Scotland Williams was arrested after being identified from videotape of him using the couple's bank cards at cash machines. He was also accused of stealing their car. (AP)

College Allows No Admission for Mistake

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Every college-bound U.S. high school senior knows the rules. The fat envelope means you got in. The thin one means you did not.

Only it did not turn out that way for Elizabeth Mikus of Norwell, Massachusetts. Her family is threatening to sue Cornell University because it sent her what she took to be an early-acceptance letter, and then told her it was a mistake.

As most high school seniors anxiously await word on their college applications, Miss Mikus has already learned a hard lesson in how much a college admission office can affect a 17-year-old's psyche. And Cornell has learned a clerical error can become magnified in these litigious times.

Last fall, Miss Mikus, a senior at Noble and Greenough School in Dedham, Massachusetts, applied for an early decision on admission to Cornell. In

December, she received an envelope containing a reply card, return envelope and form letter bearing the greeting, "Welcome to Cornell!"

"We are delighted to welcome you to the university," the text of the form letter began. "We thought some information might be of help as you take steps to become a full-fledged member of the Cornell Community." Later, it said, "We are holding a place for you."

In accordance with the letter's instructions, she withdrew her applications to other colleges and sent a \$200 check to Cornell. Then she breathed a sigh of relief.

About a week later, Cornell called to say there had been a mistake.

Because of a clerical error, university officials say, she was among 44 early-decision applicants mistakenly sent the acceptance form letter.

The university says that the envelope also contained a personal letter telling the students

that they had not been admitted under the early-decision program, but that their applications would be considered in the spring with all the other applications.

Miss Mikus and her family say she only got the welcome letter.

The university said it sent out 1,900 admissions letters in December, about 780 of them early acceptances.

Cornell gets about 20,000 applications for its fall freshman class, accepts about 6,000 and enrolls about 3,000. It will mail its final acceptance or rejection letters to applicants on April 5.

Cornell's vice president for student and academic services, Susan Murphy, said she had no indication that Miss Mikus's envelope was different than the other 43 — meaning it would have had both the wrong form letter and the personal letter.

Even if the personal deferral letter were missing, Ms. Murphy said, Miss Mikus should have realized that what she had

was not an official acceptance. "She does not have an acceptance letter that has her name on it or that is signed by anyone at the university," Ms. Murphy said.

"What she has is a printed flier," she added. "Any reasonable person who would get this printed flier would say, 'Gee, something is supposed to accompany this, because it's not addressed to me and it's not signed by any official member of the university.'"

But the Mikuses assert that they did not receive the deferral letter, that they had responded in good faith to what was clearly represented as an acceptance notice, and that the university should uphold its end of the bargain. To press their argument, they have hired a lawyer.

The lawyer, Allan Tufankjian, said Miss Mikus was crushed by the turn of events.

He said the family would sue Cornell if she was not accepted, and might sue for "damages" even if she were accepted.

AMERICAN TOPICS

'Black Box' on U.S. Jetliners Needs to Be Much Smarter

The "black box" on airplanes that records flight information in case of a crash — it is actually colored bright orange so it can more easily be found — should track at least 24 parameters, up from the current 11 or 17, depending on aircraft model. So says the National Transportation Safety Board in a recommendation to the Federal Aviation Administration for all commercial and private jet aircraft.

The additional information would cost \$20,000 to \$70,000 per aircraft but would speed up tracing the cause of a crash by days, weeks or even months. Many newer jets have systems that can collect 100 or more pieces of information.

Installing new recorders that monitor from dozens to hundreds of pieces of

information on a plane could not only help find the reason for an accident, but also might disclose problems in advance. Jetliners are equipped with two "black boxes," the flight-data recorder to measure flight information and the cockpit voice recorder to record cockpit conversations among the pilots, crew members and air-traffic controllers.

The flight-data recorder keeps a record of the most recent 25 hours of a plane's operations. It collects electronic information from sensors throughout the airplane.

Short Takes

Why do the letters "f" and "s" sound so much alike over the phone when there is no trouble telling the difference in face-to-face conversation? For one thing, according to David Roe, head of applied research at AT&T Bell Laboratories, when you are talking to someone in person you are unconsciously lip-reading. For another, the two letters are emitted at high frequencies, between 3,000 and 6,000 hertz. But the telephone system only handles frequencies up to 4,000 hertz, and all nuance above that is lost. Mr. Roe said the phone usually caught

enough of the difference for you to tell an "f" from an "s," but people still confuse the two about 10 percent of the time.

A man wearing a Wells Fargo-style uniform, bulletproof vest and holstered pistol walked into a Wal-Mart in Destin, Florida, held out a canvas satchel, said, "I'm here for the money," and walked out with the day's receipts, worth several thousand dollars. Sheriff's deputies said that only when another man in Wells Fargo uniform showed up did employees realize that the first man was an impostor. He is being sought.

A suspect in a 1981 double murder surrendered in Bartow, Florida, and made a futile attempt to collect the \$3,000 reward for his own capture. Gerald Lydell Voyles went straight to jail instead. "We believe he was serious about the reward," Sheriff Lawrence W. Crow Jr. said. "He will not be eligible." Deputies said Mr. Voyles, 39, walked up to the Polk County jail information window, asked about the \$3,000, and gave his name. He had been charged in the shooting deaths of two men whose bodies were found 14 years ago in a pond.

International Herald Tribune

California Floods Recede, But Rivers Run Polluted

The Associated Press

MONTEREY, California — Floodwaters in California began to recede slowly on Tuesday.

Although a new round of storm clouds brought more rain to Napa and Sonoma counties in Northern California, the rest of the region was generally spared.

Recent storms and flooding have killed 14 people. About 7,000 people had been evacuated, and about 1,000 still remained out of their homes Tuesday.

The White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, planned to tour hard-hit areas to survey flood damage along with officials from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Highway Adminis-

tration, the White House announced.

Floodwaters that mixed with raw sewage from overwhelmed treatment plants inundated vast areas of the Monterey Peninsula, about 80 miles (130 kilometers) south of San Francisco. "Every river in the country should be considered polluted," a health official said.

About 100,000 people live on the 20 square miles (50 square kilometers) of the hilly, wooded peninsula, one of California's most popular tourist attractions.

The peninsula was cut off by water that overran one of the world's richest farming regions, the Salinas Valley.

The waters drowned artichoke and strawberry fields and washed away about half the area's spring lettuce crop.

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Special Report on

FASHION

See the Saturday, March 18
edition of the newspaper.Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

EUROPE

UN Commanders in Croatia Fear Wider Role Is a Muddle

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — As diplomats in New York begin urgent discussions about an expanded mission for the United Nations peacekeepers in Croatia, UN military commanders on the ground are worried that they will be given a mandate without the means to fulfill it.

Their fears are heightened because of emerging confusion about whether, under an agreement between U.S. and Croatian leaders last week, the UN forces would merely monitor Croatia's international borders, or whether they would be expected to actually search vehicles and stop them from ferrying weapons into those areas of Croatia held by breakaway Serbs.

The latter mission would be fraught with danger, and — depending how large an area was to be controlled — could require as many as 10,000 troops.

"We have been so burned by mandates that were militarily impossible that we're determined this time not to get burned again," a senior UN officer said Tuesday. He said it was critical for the UN "to define very clearly" what the UN troops would be expected to do along the border.

The UN is still seeking approval of the agreement from



A French UN soldier injured in a road accident being brought to a Sarajevo hospital Tuesday. Nine soldiers died.

the Croatian Serbs, who control about 30 percent of the country and have been fighting for separation from Croatia since 1990. The president of Croatia, Stjepan Milosevic, has

moned Croatian Serb leaders to Belgrade. UN officials said that the senior UN official here, Yasushi Akashi, would meet with them there on Thursday.

There are 12,000 UN troops

in and around the Serbian-controlled Krajina. Their principal mission has been to act as a buffer between the Croatian and Serbian forces. In a region where the UN has been criticized

more than praised, its work in keeping these warring factions apart since the civil war ended in 1991 has been one of its successes.

After saying that all of the

UN peacekeepers would have to leave when their mandate expired on March 31, the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, after negotiations with Washington, partly backed off.

Mr. Tudjman begins a state visit to Washington on Wednesday and on Thursday he is scheduled to meet President Bill Clinton, a meeting that Mr. Tudjman has been aggressively seeking for some time and was arranged after he agreed to a continuation of the UN presence here.

But the Croatian government wants the number of UN peacekeepers reduced to 5,000, and it wants only European troops, which means no Russians and no troops from any African, Asian or other Third World countries. The Croatians do not trust the Russians, who have been partial to the Serbs, and the exclusion of non-Europeans reflects both a widely held prejudice among conservative Croatians, diplomats from several countries said, and a desire to bring Croatia more into the European orbit.

9 French Soldiers Die

Nine French UN peacekeepers were killed and four were seriously injured Tuesday morning in a road accident on Mount Igman near Sarajevo, Agence France-Presse reported, quoting the UN force.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Seoul and EU Vow to Improve Ties

BRUSSELS — The presidents of South Korea and the European Commission agreed Tuesday on the need to beef up their political ties and press ahead with a joint accord on trade and cooperation now under negotiation.

"Both sides agreed that political relations between the European Union and the Republic of Korea should be developed further," President Kim Young Sam of Korea and the commission chief, Jacques Santer, said in a joint statement after their meeting.

But Korea has made it clear that it was not about to drop Kim Chul Su as a candidate to take over from Peter Sutherland as head of the World Trade Organization. The EU has likewise said it was not going to give up on Renato Ruggiero as its candidate for the post. (Reuters)

Japan Is Urged to Open Markets

BRUSSELS — The European Commission has stepped up the pressure on Japan to open up its markets to foreign goods and firms.

Mr. Santer and Trade Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan — who is also responsible for political links with Tokyo — have both written to their Japanese counterparts demanding that the forthcoming five-year deregulation package include a range of items proposed by the European Union. (Reuters)

Germany Drops Energy Tax Plan

BONN — Germany's coalition government ended a deadlock over politically sensitive coal subsidies on Tuesday by ruling out an unpopular energy tax proposal meant to pay for them.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government agreed that the subsidies, an important issue for an election in Germany's main mining state — North Rhine-Westphalia — in May, must be funded by trimming other programs in the federal budget. (Reuters)

New Talks on Livestock Travel Seen

TOULOUSE, France — France said Tuesday that the European Union would soon make a fresh attempt to end the 20-month deadlock over limiting the length of journeys made by farm animals transported across Europe for slaughter.

Northern livestock-exporting countries and southern importing nations are deeply divided by moral and economic arguments over setting a maximum journey time. EU farm ministers are due to meet again on March 27-28. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: Resumption of European Union negotiations with Tunisia aimed at concluding an agreement toward an association between the EU and North African nations.

BRUSSELS: Formal opening of negotiations between the EU and Slovenia for an association agreement, with the participation of Foreign Minister Zoran Thaler of Slovenia.

LUXEMBOURG: Ruling expected from the European Court of Justice over a case filed by the French shipowners' federation Cobrelec, asking for cancellation of a European Commission decision that refused to grant EU financial help to upgrade fishing and aquaculture equipment.

STRASBOURG: European Parliament session continues, with debates on the dispute between the EU and Canada regarding Canada's seizure of the Spanish fishing trawler Estai in the North Atlantic. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

2d Opinion on Castro

Was This Necessary? Balladur Asks

PARIS — While President Fidel Castro of Cuba toured Paris on Tuesday, a foreign policy dispute over his visit blew up between the conservative government and Socialist president.

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur sharply distanced himself from President Francois Mitterrand's red-carpet welcome to the 68-year-old revolutionary leader.

"I am not convinced that in the current circumstances there were grounds to give a spectacular character to relations between France and Cuba," Mr. Balladur said.

Mr. Balladur, who is running for president, said France had to deal with foreign governments even when it had little sympathy for their human rights record.

But he backed Mr. Mitterrand's condemnation of the 34-year-old U.S. trade embargo on Cuba, saying it was imposed when Washington felt its security threatened. Mr. Balladur said the embargo was no longer justified.

Italian Leader Calls Budget Passage Vital

ROME — Prime Minister Lamberto Dini appealed to Italian lawmakers Tuesday, saying they had to pass his emergency budget to prevent a financial crisis.

At the end of a debate on the 20-trillion-lire (\$12-billion) package in the Chamber of Deputies, he said nervous markets that have pushed the lira to record lows against the German mark wanted a clear sign that Italy could get to grips with its finances.

"It would be a grave error not to give this proof of willingness and ability immediately," Mr. Dini said.

"What must be restored as soon as possible is the confidence of markets and investors, at home and abroad, in our country's ability to confront an emergency which otherwise risks leading us towards a crisis that may be uncontrollable," he added.

His appeal to the 630-seat lower house, where he has no secure majority, was aimed mainly at the center-right Freedom Alliance coalition, the faction of his predecessor, Silvio Berlusconi. The coalition says it intends to vote against the budget.

A vote on the package, which was approved in the Senate last week, was expected Wednesday.

Mr. Dini, a former central banker and treasury minister in the Berlusconi government that fell in December, has said he will resign if the budget, one of four goals on his policy agenda, is rejected.

His government, drawn from outside Italy's hung Parliament, won a vote of confidence in the Chamber on Jan. 25 only because of abstentions from the Berlusconi bloc.

In the budget vote, Mr. Dini could be

rescued by a split in the Communist Re-establishment Party.

Party members said about 15 of its 38 deputies might ignore leadership orders to vote against Mr. Dini and either support the budget or abstain.

The supplementary budget, which would raise taxes, is intended to keep Italy's 1995 budget deficit within its 138.6-trillion-lire (\$82-billion) target.

Mr. Berlusconi, who swept to victory in a general election a year ago, resigned in December after the federalist Northern League party pulled out of his stormy coalition.

He has since pressed for an early election in June, accusing his opponents of using Mr. Dini to delay a vote.

Mr. Dini has repeatedly pledged to resign once he has enacted his limited agenda.



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I smelt of smoke. It was 100 degrees
in the shade, and I'd been
on the train for 10 hours. Now
the Hilton beckoned.
I was travelling light, but with the
American Express Card I'd
made an Assured Reservation
and booked a
morning's
secretarial services so that every-
thing would be ready for
my presentation the next day. I'd
use the Card for some new
clothes, too; but first, it was time
to enjoy the luxury of my own
personal Hilton smoke-free zone.



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They had been given the doll by a motorist at their regular begging spot near a spotlight on Pisa's ringroad, near the camp where their family has lived for

INTERNATIONAL

Iraqi General Tried, but Failed, to Oust Saddam

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — The head of Iraqi military intelligence during the Gulf War tried but failed to overthrow President Saddam Hussein early this month, according to American intelligence reports.

Wafiq Samarai, a retired major general who was relieved of his military intelligence post in a purge, apparently tried to mount a coup with Iraq's main opposition group and with help from the Kurds in the north and the Shiites in the south, the reports said.

Although there have been myriad reports of coup plots against the Iraqi leader since the end of the Gulf War in 1991, the Clinton administration took this plot seriously because it indicated some attempt to coordinate opposition in the north and south, senior officials said on Monday.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher considered the plot noteworthy enough to give King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, who professes a deep interest in Iraq, a lengthy briefing on it in Jidda.

Kurdish officials have tried to portray the coup attempt as an American-led effort to overthrow Mr. Saddam, but administration officials strongly denied the claim. The Central Intelligence Agency, however,

runs a modest covert operation to help overthrow Mr. Saddam and received advance word of the coup attempt.

There is little agreement among Iraq-watchers on the significance of the coup attempt or whether it was a coup at all.

One reason the plot was doomed was that it was known about so widely in advance, according to senior Pentagon officials in Washington and Western diplomats in Damascus. American intelligence reports included prominent predictions of a coup, although officials initially denied their existence.

The primary reason the attempt failed was General Samarai's exaggerated claims of wide support among Iraqi troops and elite Republican Guard units, officials in Washington said.

The coup was supposed to start with an attack against the 5th Corps by Kurdish forces loyal to Jalal Talabani, who enjoys strong support from Washington. Some Kurdish troops and fighters from the Iraqi National Congress, the major opposition group, already had moved against one infantry division north of Kirkuk.

But as the coup began to unfold, rival Kurdish forces led by Massoud Barzani decided not to attack the 1st Corps farther south. The Kurdish forces "stood on the sidelines" when no Republican Guard units

defected or fled, a senior Pentagon official in Washington said.

The goal was to force the collapse of the Iraqi army by mounting attacks from north and south, and overthrow the government with an armored force from Tikrit, Mr. Saddam's birthplace and the center of his support. But those forces also stayed on the sidelines when there was no intense fighting in the north.

According to some intelligence reports, Mr. Samarai fled into Syria several days ago.

When there was a previous attempt against Mr. Saddam last January, members of the prominent Duraimi family were purged from the army and government.

But fighting in northern Kurdistan continues, as well as low-intensity fighting by Shiites in the south against the military.

"We don't think anybody knows where it is going," a senior administration official said. "But there does seem to be a higher level of tension in the country than usual."

Some senior Western intelligence officials and diplomats who closely watch Iraq do not believe that the recent unrest in Iraq constituted a nascent coup. "Coups are too big a word," said a diplomat in Damascus. "It would mean preparation and effective military coordination, and there's just no evidence of that."



Norman Thagard before his space flight with the Russian cosmonauts.

A U.S.-Russia Leap to Space In a First, Soyuz Carries an American Aloft

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

BAIKONUR COSMODROME, Kazakhstan — A Russian Soyuz rocket carrying an American astronaut for the first time blasted off Tuesday for the Mir space station on a mission that is to end with the historic docking of a U.S. space shuttle at the Mir station in three months.

The U.S. astronaut, Norman Thagard, 51, and two Russian cosmonauts were lifted skyward from the launching pad that the Soviet Union used more than 30 years ago for its two greatest space triumphs — the launching of Sputnik, the world's first satellite, and the flight of Yuri Gagarin, the first human to orbit Earth.

The giant rocket roared off the pad precisely on schedule at 11:11 A.M. after what appeared to be a flawless countdown.

Millions of Russians watched on television as the spacecraft disappeared into the stratosphere, and mission controllers said a short time later that it had achieved its prescribed initial orbit.

In the first two days of the flight, the three men will maneuver the craft to the Mir space station, then spend the next three months aboard the Mir conducting a variety of experiments on the effects of weightlessness on human beings.

They will return to Earth aboard the space shuttle Atlantis, which is scheduled to dock with the Mir in mid-June and install a new Russian crew.

The launching from this space center, which is leased from the former Soviet republic of Kazakhstan, was part of an ambitious joint research effort made possible by the end of the Cold War.

The once adversarial American and Russian space programs are being brought together by using the strengths of each to develop a new international space station.

Russia, which is struggling to keep its space program operating, will receive \$100 million a year from the United States through 1997 in

exchange for use of the Mir and information gathered from two decades of long-duration stays in space. U.S. shuttles will ferry American and Russian crews back and forth to the Mir, and U.S. astronauts will spend up to 21 months aboard the space station.

The countries will work together in space to extend the life of the Mir — it is nine years old, although was built to last only three to five years — until a new space station can be sent aloft by a five-nation consortium in late 1997.

Two cosmonauts already have flown in the shuttle. Sergei Krikalev was the first, in February 1994. Vladimir Titov was aboard the shuttle Discovery last month when it had a near rendezvous with the Mir.

Mr. Thagard is the first American to take part in the exchange. He and a backup astronaut, Bonnie Dunbar, have been training for more than a year at Star City in living conditions much more basic than those experienced by astronauts in the United States.

The two were provided with small Russian-style apartments and, like typical Russian cosmonauts, had no washing machines or cars, according to NASA officials. There was also only one local food store at which they could shop, and it stocked little more than the Russian staples of salami, potatoes, frozen fish, cheese, fruit and dairy products. Conditions improved substantially after NASA stepped in, several months into the training program.

At a news conference Monday before the launching, Mr. Thagard, who has taken part in four shuttle flights, seemed at ease in his Russian surroundings and with his Russian colleagues, joking and talking with them behind a glass isolation wall.

He said he was delighted to have the opportunity to fly on the Soyuz and was comfortable with the prospect of being cramped into a tiny spacecraft of the type the United States stopped using in 1972 when it shut the Apollo space program and turned toward developing the shuttle, which was first used in 1968.

Iraq Denies Renewed UN Ban

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BAGHDAD — Iraqis on Tuesday denounced a United Nations decision to maintain sanctions on Baghdad.

An Iraqi legislator, Abdel Kerim Fihad, said that although the UN decision had been expected, it was "further proof of the U.S. hegemony within the Security Council."

"Keeping up the embargo shows the lack of respect by the Security Council, controlled by Washington, for human rights, despite Baghdad's application of all UN resolutions," he said.

The oil and trade embargo was imposed in August 1990 after Iraq invaded Kuwait, Iraq

was driven out seven months later by a U.S.-led coalition.

The Security Council, in its periodic review Monday, left the sanctions intact with no member advocating an easing of the ban.

But France and Russia said they would follow the letter of a 1991 Gulf War cease-fire resolution, which calls for easing oil sanctions when Iraq has accounted for all its weapons of mass destruction and when a system of on-going monitoring is fully operative.

"What is needed is that France should take some serious steps to have relations back to normal while the embargo is on," said Abdulrazzaq Ha-

shimi, director of the foreign relations bureau of the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party.

Mr. Hashimi, who was Iraqi ambassador to France until the Gulf War, promised Paris "distinguished relations" if it helped lift the embargo.

French oil company executives, among them Alain Lechevalier, vice president of Total SA, are in Baghdad trying to finish deals on developing Iraqi oil fields when sanctions end.

Total hopes to develop the Nahr Umar field in southern Iraq. Another French company, Elf Aquitaine, has been linked to the neighboring Majnoon field. Each field could produce at least 300,000 barrels per day.

(AFP, Reuters)

Sierra Leone Rebels Pledge To Release Foreigners Soon

Agence France-Press

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Sierra Leone rebels said government attacks would prevent them from releasing a group of kidnapped foreigners on Wednesday as planned, but they promised to free the captives "within a few days."

A Revolutionary United Front official, Alimamy Sankoh, said the release of the foreigners was stymied by "constant air raids and heavy artillery bombardments by foreign forces deployed by the military junta." Seventeen foreigners, including several nuns, disappeared in the west African country between Nov. 7 and Jan. 25.

Speaking from the Ivory Coast border town of Danane, 510 kilometers (315 miles) northwest of Abidjan, Mr. Sankoh disputed reports that some of the abducted foreigners were ill.

The front is battling the military junta in Freetown led by Captain Valentine E.M. Strasser. The rebels assert that the junta is supported by Iran and China.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

15-3-95

WP Eu 103

Terror Ring Planned to Target Jews In New York Attacks, Informer Says

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Emad Salem, the informer who secretly recorded the 11 men on trial for sedition in Federal District Court in Manhattan, has testified that some of the defendants had planned in early 1992 to explode 12 bombs at once around the city, with Jewish leaders and institutions as their main targets.

On the stand for a third day, Mr. Salem continued to round out his portrait of what the prosecution has described as a ring of terrorists who intended to blow up New York City landmarks to protest U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East.

In questioning the former Egyptian military officer, the chief prosecutor, Andrew McCarthy, tried to show that some of the defendants had spent several months in early 1992 trying to obtain bomb parts.

During his testimony, Mr. Salem, 43, named several people as possible co-conspirators who had not been arrested or indicted in the plot.

One of the men he named, Mustapha Assad, was in the courtroom audience, the authorities said. At one point, Mr. Assad, who also goes by Mustapha Mohammed, jumped to his feet and yelled at the witness.

"This man is a liar and I will deal with you," he screamed, as U.S. marshals converged on him. "Allah will deal with you. He's lying."

Marshals ejected Mr. Assad from the courtroom.

The jury must decide whether the men on trial plotted to put bombs in the Lincoln and Holland tunnels, the United Nations, the FBI headquarters in Manhattan.

The government is also trying to prove that the killing of Rabbi Meir Kahane in 1990 and the bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993 were part of the same conspiracy.

Prosecutors have said that an Egyptian cleric, Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, was the spiritual leader of the group.

But Mr. Salem said it was El Sayyid Nosair, the man accused of killing Rabbi Kahane, who first proposed a plot to bomb 12 Jewish targets at once, including a state judge and a state legislator.

Mr. Salem said Mr. Nosair had put the idea to him and to Sheikh Ali Shinawy, an administrator at the Abu Bakr Mosque in Brooklyn, when they visited Mr. Nosair in Africa State Penitentiary in the late spring of 1992. Earlier in the year, Mr. Nosair had been acquitted of murder, but was convicted of gun possession charges in the killing.

Kazakh Legislators Fight Dissolution

Reuters

ALMA-ATA, Kazakhstan — A majority of deputies from Kazakhstan's disbanded Parliament met Tuesday and vowed to fight a dissolution order by President Nursultan A. Nazarbayev.

A group of 130 deputies from the 177-seat chamber unanimously passed a motion contesting a constitutional court ruling that the legislature was illegitimate because elections last year were flawed.

Mr. Nazarbayev dissolved Parliament over the weekend, saying he had to bow to the court's decision.

But deputies accused the president of using the ruling to rid himself of a problem legislature and rule by decree.

"The executive and judicial powers have taken revenge on Parliament," said one deputy, Olzhas Suleymenov.

Mr. Suleymenov said after the meeting that he wanted international arbitration to get Kazakhstan out of its constitutional impasse.

Mr. Suleymenov, Kazakhstan's main opposition figure, won recognition in the Soviet Union and the West for his campaign against nuclear testing. He is expected to run in

presidential elections in 1996.

Despite the deputies' strong criticism, they stepped back from open confrontation with Mr. Nazarbayev, a respected figure in the Commonwealth of Independent States and in the West despite his Communist past.

They dropped the tag of "alternative assembly" and said they would try to convince Mr. Nazarbayev that the ruling was groundless.

The deputies said the irregularities in the 1994 poll referred to by the court applied to one electoral district, not to the whole ballot.

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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

CIA Back in the Cabinet

It Shouldn't Happen

It was a buyer's market at the White House last week when President Bill Clinton called in John Deutch, second in command at the Pentagon, to sell him on taking the post of director of central intelligence. President Clinton's earlier selection, the retired air force general Michael Carns, was sinking fast and the White House was eager to have a substitute ready. Mr. Clinton got his man, and Mr. Deutch got his price: elevation of the post to cabinet rank.

It should not have happened. The last director of central intelligence to serve as a policymaker and cabinet member was William Casey during the Reagan administration. The policy he helped produce was the Iran-contra affair.

While there is no evidence that Mr. Deutch is likely to lead the Central Intelligence Agency back into illegal covert operations and Indiana Jones escapades, there are other important reasons not to mix intelligence and policy-making. One of the natural laws of Washington is that presidents and other policymakers prefer intelligence reports that support their policies.

When the intelligence chief sits at the cabinet table, it is harder to keep intelligence assessments from becoming politicized. The president of the United States needs disinterested intelligence, analysis more than John Deutch needs a hand in making policy.

To do the job that is needed at the CIA, Mr. Deutch will have to be a strong manager and creative thinker, not a cabinet member. The inflated role and budget of the CIA and other intelligence agencies need to be reviewed and reduced. Nearly 70 percent of the work of these agencies was devoted to monitoring the Soviet Union and its military

forces during the Cold War. While most of that work became outmoded when the Soviet Union disintegrated more than three years ago, the \$28 billion annual intelligence budget has scarcely declined since.

Mr. Deutch is an official with strong views who does not shrink from expressing them. He has not always been an advocate of change. As the author of the administration's nuclear policy review, he resisted changes in an outmoded strategy and opposed deeper nuclear cuts. He has yet to reveal what he thinks about the CIA and the other intelligence agencies, but he is enough of an insider to appreciate their failings and enough of an outsider to try to shake them up.

In announcing Mr. Deutch's selection, Mr. Clinton regretted the withdrawal of General Carns, whose employment of a Filipino household worker may have violated labor and immigration law. Both President Clinton and General Carns complained that the confirmation process had become scalding and unfair to nominees.

They were too quick to blame the process in a case where the nominee's record turned out to be questionable and required thorough investigation. General Carns' successful career in the air force did not entitle him to a coronation as intelligence director.

Instead of bemoaning the treatment of General Carns, Mr. Clinton should have thanked the Senate Intelligence Committee and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for saving the administration from a worse embarrassment on a sensitive appointment.

It is now up to Mr. Deutch to prove that he can help rebuild the CIA without making it the pliable servant of administration policy.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Policy Competitor?

Air Force General Michael Carns withdrew his name from nomination to be director of the CIA after questions were raised about whether he had violated the law in bringing in and paying a young Filipino who had lived with his family. Even if he had survived inquiry on these points, General Carns did not, he said, wish to be drawn into rebuttal of unspecified further "groundless, outrageous tabloid charges" about his family. We do not presume to speak on these mysterious charges. But it is fair to say that everything that came to light about the professional capacities of General Carns after he was nominated for the CIA job indicated that he was especially well qualified for the job itself, and it would be interesting to know whether, apart from the immigration-law actions for which he accepted culpability, he was recklessly victimized in the way he suggests. There has been more than plenty of that kind of action in American politics in recent years, and it is a trend worth worrying about.

President Bill Clinton, once again emboldened by the explosion of a high-profile nomination, quickly selected John Deutch, who had earlier turned him down for the CIA job, preferring to remain deputy secretary of defense.

Mr. Deutch's track record in science, industry and government gives him formidable credentials as intelligence chief. He cleared the confirmation hurdles recently enough, moreover, to suggest that he can meet the expensive tests of personal conduct that are now routinely put to aspirants for appointive as well as elective office.

Evidently as part of the negotiating that brought the reluctant Mr. Deutch from the Pentagon to Langley, he was offered cabinet rank and promised a

broad role in setting national security policy. The word was out that this was a move on Mr. Deutch's part to avoid being blocked and more or less downsized in his job by White House personnel the way his predecessor, James Woolsey, was. But such a step would go far beyond addressing the difficulty that Mr. Clinton's first CIA director had in gaining regular access to a president notoriously aloof, at the start anyway, from intelligence.

What would Mr. Deutch get from cabinet rank? For Ronald Reagan's man at CIA, William Casey, who had it, it evidently meant the license to make foreign policy, not just supply the administration with intelligence. It also gave him strong political status in warding off those in the Reagan administration who thought that in Iran-contra and elsewhere he was exceeding his authority and using the unique capacity for secrecy of the CIA to do so.

John Deutch is no Bill Casey. But the institutional rearrangement seems nonetheless a bad idea whoever the head man at the CIA is to be.

It would convert the director of the CIA, who is also by statute director of intelligence produced elsewhere in government (by the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency etc.), from analyst to advocate. From being a nominally objective adviser to the president and the departmental chiefs, he becomes something of a competitor in policy debate, risking the credibility of his intelligence judgments.

Plenty of dismal history demonstrates the dangers of breaking down the wall between the two roles. This is far too consequential a step to take, and an ill-advised one at that, merely to meet the crisis of the day and the demands of a prospective appointee.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Spring in New York

There's something about a sudden rush of warm weather that turns a Sunday into a playground, and a Monday into an excuse for a three-hour lunch.

Now that the sun is hanging around a little longer and the wind has lost its steel underpinning, half the city decided on Sunday that spring was here. The other half must surely have come to the same conclusion on Monday, when the temperature reached an almost summer-like 70-plus degrees (around 22 degrees centigrade) in Central Park, and men donned their jackets and women their coats.

On both days New Yorkers were out, basking in a bit less sunbathing than on Groundhog Day. If they were bringing their folding chairs out on the sidewalk and positioning them in a patch of sunlight. If they were young (or thought they were), they were shooting

hoops. If they owned dogs, they were teaching them to play fetch with old tennis balls. If they were shoppers they were at the flea markets, and if they were eaters they were everywhere.

They were strolling along the waterfronts, hanging out at street corners, riding the subways and buses to this park and that museum. They were playing three-card monte, which is a dumb idea, and softball, which is not, and reading the papers on park benches. Some were also reading faces, which, given the infinite variety of New York faces, is the kind of hobby that can last a lifetime.

Before the month is out, New York may suffer snow, sleet, hail, maybe even a deluge of frogs. (You never know around here.) No matter. Spring — forget the calendar — is here.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Dollar Plunge Is Dangerous, and Mexico Matters

By Geoffrey Bell

NEW YORK — It is no coincidence that the dollar started rebounding almost immediately after the Mexican government unveiled its long delayed austerity plan last week. The peso took pressure off the dollar worldwide — but this may just be a breathing space.

What happens next in Mexico — can the government make its plan stick? — is the most important question.

The \$50 billion package to bail Mexico out of its mistakes has frightened international markets. The very fact that billions can be drawn by the Mexican central bank to repay private creditors and thus allow them to pull out of pesos means that vast amounts of new dollars are being pumped into the system.

At the same time, the collapse of the peso has spread the contagion throughout South America and on to other developing countries. Not only foreign investors in emerging countries but their own stocks and bonds or liquidating bank deposits and heading for safety elsewhere. This now is bad news for the dollar.

In the old days, Latin money fled for safety mostly in Miami and New York. But when central banks in Latin America supply dollars now for flight capital to take wing, the money also flees to Europe, Asia and of course U.S. investors.

Fund managers in London, Zurich and, increasingly, New York as well are not content to take shelter principally in dollars, as Latin Americans once were. A proportion of these dollars will be sold for Deutsche marks, Swiss francs and yen. Hence, the more dollars pumped

into Mexico to rescue the peso, the greater the risk to the dollar.

The impact of the Mexican crisis on the dollar has been particularly dramatic because international financial institutions and investors are already nervous. During the past year, markets have been hit by shock after shock, starting with last year's high interest rates and heavy losses from derivatives.

This has been followed by the disappearance of Barings in a single weekend and the specter of Mexico spiraling from investment star to villain in a matter of weeks at a tremendous cost to international investors.

The result is a widespread shift to international assets of the highest quality, and a sharp increase in the demand for much more liquid investments. Treasury bills and government securities are preferred, as well as deposits with a few large international banks.

This flight to safety also prompts a shift by investors back into their home currencies, where they feel most comfortable. Thus, Europeans are moving into Deutsche marks and Swiss francs. Japanese and other investors in Asia are returning to yen.

But about 60 percent of the world's central bank reserves are held in dollars, which is four times the proportion of Deutsche marks assets and six times that of the yen. So even a modest flight from dollars to marks and yen has a big impact on currency values. Proportionately more

dollars flee into proportionately fewer marks, yen and other currencies.

For the past few years, U.S. pension and mutual fund managers have been pouring money into emerging markets at a rate of \$100 billion a year and more. Even before the Mexican crisis, this outflow was rapidly decreasing because last year's rising U.S. interest rates made emerging markets look less appealing. A more buoyant bond market also was beginning to attract foreign buyers back to U.S. Treasury bonds, giving the dollar additional support. But the dollar began to skid as the crisis in Mexico escalated.

In the absence of a feeling of security about the stability of markets and financial institutions, the structure of the world's reserves puts the dollar at risk. The dollar's role, as about 60 percent of the world's reserves, far exceeds America's relative position in the world economy, where it accounts for just over 20 percent of total activity. Even including the whole of the dollar bloc in the Americas, the supposedly natural holders of dollars do not add up to anything close to 60 percent of the world economy.

Because America has been running a substantial balance of payments deficit, still more dollars must be absorbed somewhere in the system. So investors outside the dollar bloc have to be persuaded to be willing buyers of dollar assets. This becomes increasingly difficult to achieve, and thus the possibility that they will jump out of dollars at the next shock increases the sense of financial uncertainty.

Unfortunately, there are good reasons to expect more shocks and alarms in

financial markets. As dollars fly home, the risk of financial failures increases — and not just in cash-strapped Mexico, which faces serious banking problems with its corporations deep in dollar debt.

Nevertheless, the new Mexican plan is a step in the right direction since it raises confidence and reduces Mexico's need to draw on the \$50 billion credit line.

Yet if confidence begins to erode again and new drawings become necessary, the pressure on the dollar can quickly resume. This is why an essential precondition for restoring dollar stability is to resolve Mexico's fundamental problems and not just throw dollars at them.

Those who shrug and say "So what?" to a falling dollar are wrong. A precipitous fall in the world's premier reserve and trading currency is very dangerous.

It would be bad for growth because sooner or later the Federal Reserve would be forced to raise interest rates, with effects most likely spilling over into financial markets everywhere. Higher currency values in Europe and Japan would harm those countries' exports. Currency instability would close the capital markets to developing countries, and that would impede growth everywhere.

Last but not least, any further fall in the dollar would simply increase the risk of more shocks, giving the downward spiral yet another kick.

The writer, secretary of the Group of Thirty, a research group of bankers and academics, heads his own financial consultancy. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Cut Out the Bickering and Give Business a Strong Lead at the WTO

By Rahmi M. Koc

The writer is president of the International Chamber of Commerce.

PARIS — Instead of hastening to provide the World Trade Organization with the strong leader it must quickly have, governments have been deadlocked for months over the choice of director-general. The unseemly spectacle of squabbling between the European Union and Washington is causing dismay among business people.

It will be a long haul before the staggering large estimated increase in world annual income of \$510 billion that could flow from the Uruguay Round agreements becomes reality. Even the most sanguine predictions do not expect this goal to be attained before 2005 at the earliest.

Meanwhile, there is no time to be lost in getting the World Trade Organization off to a strong start. Everything is still to be achieved,

and there is a vast expanse of uncharted waters in international trade policy to be navigated. It is one thing to agree to the most ambitious trade liberalization package ever attempted, quite another to implement it.

With the growing complexity of international trade, the WTO will have far wider responsibilities than GATT ever had. The WTO's dispute-settlement mechanism will have sharper teeth than GATT's, but it must be respected. This will happen only if governments choose to concede the necessary authority to the WTO, even if decisions go against their short-term national interests.

On the WTO's agenda are the stronger rules agreed upon under

the Uruguay Round to curb non-tariff barriers, limit restrictive conditions on foreign investment, extend better protection for intellectual property rights, and — a major innovation — establish an ongoing process for further liberalizing of trade in services.

The WTO is expected to cover this new ground successfully at a time when the much talked about globalization of business is giving rise to new trade tensions. The countries of Eastern and Central Europe complain that they are denied sufficient access for their goods in Western markets. West Europeans fear that competition from Asian producers will destroy jobs in their own countries. Another contentious issue that

will require careful handling in the WTO is that of trade restrictions to enforce environmental or labor standards, all too easily a pretext for protectionism.

If ever there was a time when the cause of multilateralism in trade needed a resolute champion, it is now.

It is not my place to express a preference for one candidate or another — Renato Ruggiero of Italy, supported by the European Union, but not favored by the United States, Kim Chun-Su of South Korea, who has the backing of much of Asia, or whatever other name might emerge. But it surely is not too much to hope that governments will be sufficiently far-sighted to realize that whoever is chosen to head an organization dedicated to multilateralism in trade must not be perceived as

the candidate of any one region. Altogether different criteria than national or regional origin should be decisive. The job should go to somebody with the international stature, the competence, the energy and the vision that this exceptional post requires.

It seems to be becoming a habit among some governments (as the bargaining over who should be the new incumbent at the OECD, demonstrated) to see key international appointments as a chance to extend their influence. Business wants the best person available to head the WTO, irrespective of his or her national origin.

Mr. Koc is chairman of Koc Holdings A.S., Turkey's largest industrial conglomerate. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Sensible Expansion of NATO Will Protect Both Europe and America

By Richard C. Holbrooke

The writer is U.S. assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs.

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's four trips to Europe last year underline an inescapable fact: The United States has become a European power in a sense that goes beyond traditional assertions of America's "commitment" to Europe. In the 21st century, Europe will still need the active American involvement that has been a necessary component of the continental balance for half a century. Conversely, an unstable Europe would still threaten essential national security interests of the United States. This is as true after the Cold War as it was during it.

I do not intend to suggest that nothing has changed. Local conflicts, internal political and economic instability, and the return of historical grievances have replaced Soviet expansionism as the greatest threat to peace in Europe. Western Europe and America must jointly ensure that tolerant democracies become

rooted throughout Europe and that angry legacies of the past are contained and solved. The emotional but also practical lure of the West can be the strongest unifying force Europe has seen in generations, if the opportunity is not squandered.

The tragedy of Bosnia does not diminish the responsibility to build a new security architecture. As the greatest collective security failure of the West since the 1930s, it only underscores the urgency of that task.

The central security pillar of the new architecture is NATO. Expansion of NATO is a logical and essential consequence of the disappearance of the Iron Curtain and the need to widen European unity based on shared democratic values. NATO has embarked on a

two-phase program for 1995. During the first part of this year, NATO is determining through an internal discussion the rationale and process for expanding the subject to take place outside the alliance. In December, NATO ministers will review the results of these discussions before deciding how to proceed. Several key points should be stressed:

- NATO expansion must strengthen security in the entire region, including nations that are not members.
- The rationale and process for

NATO's expansion will be transparent, not secret.

- There is no timetable or list of nations that will be invited to join NATO. These will emerge as the process moves forward.

- Each nation will be considered individually, not as part of some grouping.
- No outside nation will exercise a veto.

- As was the case in the original Washington treaty, new members must be democratic, have market economies, be committed to responsible security policies and be able to contribute to the alliance. As President Clinton has stated, "Countries with repressive political systems, countries with designs on their neighbors, countries with militaries unchecked by civilian control or with closed economic systems need not apply."

- Each new NATO member constitutes for the United States the most solemn of commitments: a bilateral defense treaty that extends the U.S. security umbrella to a new nation. This requires ratification by two-thirds of the U.S. Senate, a point that is often overlooked.

NATO expansion cannot occur in a vacuum. If it did, it would encourage the very instabilities it was seeking to avoid. In addition to NATO, the new architecture involves the European Union and other arrangements such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

If the West is to create an enduring and stable security framework for Europe, it must solve the most enduring strategic problem of Europe and integrate the nations of the former Soviet Union, especially Russia, into a stable European security system.

The U.S. goal remains a healthy and democratic Russia pursuing

reform and respecting its citizens' rights. This is why the events in Chechnya are so disturbing.

As Russia undergoes a historic transformation, it would be a terrible mistake to react reflexively to each of the ups and downs it experiences. If the forces of reform are embattled, the United States must reinforce, not retreat from, its support for them.

Enhancement of stability in Central Europe is a mutual interest of Russia and the United States. NATO, which poses no threat to Russian security, seeks a direct, open relationship with Russia that both recognizes Russia's special position and status and reinforces the integrity of the other newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Informal discussions on a possible new NATO-Russia relationship, highly preliminary, began in January when Secretary of State Warren Christopher met in Geneva with Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev.

Any such arrangements must consider the special case of Ukraine. Its geostrategic position makes its independence and integrity a critical element of European security.

As the great architect of European unity, Jean Monnet, observed, "Nothing is possible without men, but nothing is lasting without institutions." The efforts of Mr. Monnet, George Marshall, and others produced unparalleled peace and prosperity for half a century — but only for a half a century. The task ahead is as daunting as its necessity is evident. To turn away from the challenge would only mean paying a higher price later.

This comment was adapted for the International Herald Tribune from the current issue of Foreign Affairs.

Give That Chernobyl Burden Away

By Georges de Mènil

PARIS — The ghost of Chernobyl, site of the worst civil nuclear accident in history, hovers over Europe. Unless it is banished, economic reform may be threatened in Ukraine, and with it the country's independence and embryonic democracy.

The explosion and fire at the power plant in 1986, which sent radioactive smoke as far north as Sweden, could strike again, for the disaster disclosed serious flaws in the design of the two reactors still in service.

Today the giant cement and steel sarcophagus covering much of the remains of reactor No. 4 at Chernobyl, 100 kilometers north of Kiev, is casting a pall over the economic program of President Leonid Kuchma.

Since his election in July, the government has taken decisive steps to reverse the hyper-inflation, depression and pauperization that followed independence in 1991. It is a staggering task. The average wage is \$27 a month, and 40 percent of all workers are underemployed. Many city dwellers survive on vegetables grown in family gardens in the countryside.

On March 3, the government initiated an agreement with the International Monetary Fund that committed Ukraine to keep its deficit under 4 percent of GDP this year and bring the inflation rate down to 1 percent a month by December — from 40 percent last month. In exchange, the IMF intends to begin releasing a \$1.5 billion standby loan on April 1.

But the government needs

more than that \$1.5 billion. It needs \$5.3 billion in aid to finance its trade deficit and to pay off parts of loans from Russia and Turkmenistan. The Chernobyl problem is stalling an international effort to put together a second loan package.

The European Union is balking. It has not released \$100 million it conditionally agreed to lend Ukraine in 1994, and will not consider a 1995 loan until its conditions are met.

The main condition is that Ukraine close Chernobyl, which provides 7 percent of the nation's energy. Environmentalists in Germany want it closed. So does France's nuclear power industry, because accidents galvanize foes of such power. And so do the Ukrainian people.

Why can't the Europeans and Ukrainians agree? The problem goes beyond the energy shortfall that a shutdown would cause. Once the remaining reactors are turned off, Chernobyl has to be cleaned up, and the reactor waste and contaminated machinery have to be disposed of safely.

The cost of such a cleanup is unknown. A minimum estimate, by the World Bank, is \$2 billion over 10 years. What is clear is that Ukraine cannot afford it — but Europe can.

The government fears, legitimately, that once the reactors are turned off, potential international donors will lose interest in Chernobyl and Kiev will be left with the responsibility for the

sarcophagus. Legitimately, the Europeans hesitate to commit themselves to an undertaking whose cost cannot be estimated.

To break the logjam, Ukraine should give Chernobyl to Europe, the European Union's nuclear agency, or to a broader consortium, so that neighbors could close down the reactors with confidence that they were in control of the hazards.

The Europeans could use their expertise to make the site safe. In return, Europe could give Ukraine help in replacing this source of power — with new reactors — and in conserving energy by modernizing technology.

The second loan package, unlocked by the resolution of the problem, would enable the economy to begin to recover and grow, as other transition economies like the Czech Republic and Poland's have done.

If the West declined to accept Chernobyl, the alternatives might be financially and politically costly. Without the second loan package, Ukraine's economy would slip further, and the resulting hardship would threaten the country's stability.

It might split up or slip into a satellite dependence on Russia, whose nuclear lobby wants Chernobyl kept open. A Ukraine in deepening economic crisis would need every last kilowatt of power that Chernobyl produced — until the next disaster.

The writer is a senior editor of Economic Policy, a European journal. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Rout in Cuba

NEW YORK — The Herald has a special cable dispatch from Havana, dated yesterday [March 13] which says that the Government announces that 100 troops under Colonel San Felice, after a desperate fight, routed 400 insurgents near Guantanamo. The latter lost fifty killed and wounded. The Government loss was six killed. Spanish cavalry subsequently joined in hot pursuit of the defeated rebels.

1920: Calm in Berlin

BERLIN — The capital remains calm after yesterday's [March 13] coup d'Etat. The streets were almost deserted, but military patrols were in evidence. The new Berlin government says there is no truth in the rumors that compulsory military service is to be re-established and that plans for

war have been prepared. The Government desires peace. In official circles it is stated that the new government will undertake the restoration of the country. It considers, however, that the Allies must not make excessive demands, in particular it cannot reduce the German army below 250,000.

1945: Deadliest Bomb

LONDON — A bomb weighing 22,000 pounds, the biggest and most deadly explosive weapon ever constructed, was dropped for the first time today [March 14] by R.A.F. Lancaster bombers in an attack on a viaduct at Bielfeld in northwest Germany. The bomb, which weighs eleven tons according to American weight, is nearly twice as heavy as the so-called "earthquake bomb" which sank the Tirpitz and penetrated the fifteen-foot thickness of the concrete roofs of U-boat shelters.

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OPINION/LETTERS

The Old Rules Still Apply To High-Tech Financiers

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — By common consent, the two most troubling events in the financial world of late are the false lure of derivatives and the falling dollar. Both strongly suggest that the old, nearly forgotten wisdom about the dangers of speculation may not be as outworn as we had assumed.

Nicholas Leeson, a 28-year-old hotshot securities trader in Singapore, brought down Barings Bank by speculating on derivatives "linked," as the jargon has it, to the fluctuations of the Tokyo stock exchange. Even some brokers seem to

Lewis Allen's classic "Only Yesterday," the conventional wisdom was that the shakiness of the stock market in the late 1920s had been ruinously magnified by the "pyramiding" of assets, usually in the form of unregulated margin accounts. You could begin with a modest sum and, so long as the market rose, you could pile up paper assets. And at least the leveraged investments of the '20s, unlike derivatives, represented a fractional share in a real company.

As for the dollar, its recent vulnerability to speculative assault would have been easily explained under the old rules. Americans for years have been running chronic balance of payments deficits in the range of \$100 billion a year, exporting dollars in vast amounts. Only because the dollar has been favored in the international oil trade, and because the Arab oil-producing states tend to recycle oil dollars, as automobile dollars are by the Japanese, has the greenback held up against hard currencies which are less lavishly spread about.

But when the United States decided as an emergency measure to anchor the faltering Mexican peso to the dollar, it tied a stricken currency to a troubled currency, with results that might have been predicted. The speculators moved in.

Reserve currencies once drew strength from the sponsoring government's willingness to take drastic measures — exchange controls, high interest rates (even at severe domestic cost) and the massive purchase of the currency when under attack — to punish speculators. These old techniques came to a sort of symbolic end some months ago when the British government blew a vast war chest trying to defend the pound against a similar attack.

The old defensive techniques now have almost no effect on speculators. In the world of the electronic superhighway, with the planet swamped with money, currency speculators can make such profits on minuscule daily fluctuations in exchange rates that they are immune to government defenses.

That being the case, the dollar and other currencies are putty in the speculators' hands and will be unless a substitute can be devised for the pegged currency values that Washington tossed casually aside for the brave new world of the "float" some 20 years ago. As with derivatives, it would appear that there was wisdom in certain old lessons of finance we learned years ago but abandoned.

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Brakes on Development

Regarding the Copenhagen summit for social development, is there a chance, realistically, that the industrialized world can lift the Third World countries into the industrial age?

All industrial countries together represent less than 20 percent of the global population. So for each person in the developed world, four other people are asking for support. And only China among the major developing countries has taken serious steps to limit its growth rate.

The grain surpluses of North America, Australia and New Zealand are just sufficient to cover the deficit in the Third World. There is not enough energy and arable land to extend this figure at the rate required by present population growth trends.

Without a strong commitment from the developing countries and drastic measures to curb population growth while enhancing education, the situation is sure to deteriorate.

HERBERT F. MATARE
Düsseldorf.

Mexico, Maize and Debt

The article "A New Slant on the Origins of Agriculture" (Features, March 9) by John Noble Wilford throws into tragic relief the situation in Mexico today.

Maize was first domesticated in

the Tehuacan valley of Central America. Today, thanks to neoliberal policies imposed first by the International Monetary Fund, Mexicans are no longer self-sufficient in maize and are forced to import 20 percent of this, their staple food.

Mexico, like many poor countries, has been encouraged by the IMF to replace vital food crops such as maize and beans with export-oriented crops like strawberries. The IMF insisted, as it does in all such negotiations, that subsidies and trade barriers on agricultural goods be lifted. As a result, Mexico's undercapitalized and impoverished agricultural sector was forced to compete with the highly subsidized U.S. agricultural sector.

With the undermining of its domestic agricultural sector, and with a rise in essential imports, Mexico, like many Third World countries, is moving further into dependency and debt. It is today unable to feed its own people. Almost 20 percent of the population has no cash income; more than 40 percent make less than the minimum wage of \$2 per day.

It is no wonder then that Mexico is in a state of political and economic turbulence. The wonder is that the hungry people of Mexico have not rebelled before.

ANN PETTIFOR
Debt Crisis Network,
London.

No to a New 'Community'

Regarding the editorial "An Atlantic Community" (Feb. 14):

Perhaps you missed the November elections in the United States, where people voted to reduce the size of government, not make it bigger and more distant. Possibly you have not noticed European leaders telling their electorates that they will be more cautious about European integration. You might not have noticed the World Health Organization backpedaling furiously, trying to be more responsive and less prescriptive. Or the fact that GATT has opened up trade worldwide, reducing the need for other economic agreements. I don't think Europeans or Americans are in dire need of more government.

You have proposed an "Atlantic Community," but you have described an Atlantic Bureaucracy. With the global banking and market system in place now, there is no need for another organization to "coordinate" economic policy. In foreign policy, recent successes by the United States and NATO have come from ad hoc coalitions.

A "community" consists of people or nations with common interests; you have proposed a group of states with common institutions. Even if the people were to accept such a notion, it would slow things down, not make them better.

ALAN B. STROM,
Bristol, England.

For the 50,000th Time, 'All the News That's Fit'

By James Barron

NEW YORK — This was front page news in No. 1: "In England, political affairs are quiet." So were two stories about New York, a city that still had a hyphen in its name: a 35-year-old Manhattan woman had died in police custody, and two Death Row inmates were facing execution.

No. 25,320 was the one that said Lindbergh did it, flying to Paris in 33½ hours. No. 30,634 described the

towers at the World Trade Center. The idea of 50,000 days of headlines summons memories. No. 18,806 said that the Titanic had sunk after striking an iceberg. No. 28,958 reported the explosion of the dirigible Hindenburg, in Lakehurst, New Jersey, and No. 34,828, the conquering of Mount Everest.

The New York Times has covered 28 presidents, starting with Millard Fillmore. No. 4,230 reported the death of Abraham Lincoln. No. 38,654 the assassination of John F. Kennedy and No. 42,566 the resignation of Richard M. Nixon.

No. 10,000, on Sept. 24, 1883, reported that J. P. Morgan's yacht had sunk. That issue had eight pages and a newsstand price of 2 cents. The daily-and-Sunday subscription price in those days was \$7.50 a year. Vol. I, No. 1 of The New York Daily Times, as the newspaper was known, cost only a penny when it appeared on Sept. 18, 1851. There were no Sunday issues until No. 2,990 on April 21, 1861. But each day brought a new number, and the continuity was preserved even when the paper was not published. After strikes in 1923, 1953 and 1958, special sections were printed containing pages that had been made up when the paper was not published.

Continuity was also preserved during a 114-day strike in 1962 and 1963. The New York Times's West Coast edition kept the numbers going.

In 1965, when a 24-day strike halted the New York Times's operations in New York, its international edition in Paris kept publishing. That justified keeping the numbers going, even though the international edition had its own different sequence.

No attempt at continuity was made during an 88-day strike in 1978. By then, the New York Times had suspended its international edition and become a partner in the International Herald Tribune. The last issue of The New York Times before the strike was No. 44,028.

The New York Times is one of the last papers in America to print the volume number (in Roman numerals) and the issue number (in Arabic) on its front page. Holt Parker, an associate professor of classics at the University of Cincinnati, says this tradition began in the Middle Ages, when scribes copied texts by hand.

Why does it continue? Dr. Parker can think of only one reason. "Because," he said, "it looks good."

The New York Times.

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Tough and Tender: Boulez at 70

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When Pierre Boulez sliced symbolically into an elaborate pasty construction the other evening at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, the cake was topped by a reproduction of the opening bars of his "Improvisation sur Mallarmé III," which he had just conducted — along with works by Berg and Stravinsky — with the London Symphony Orchestra. Actually, he was jumping the gun on his 70th birthday, which is not until March 26. But on that day he will be at the Cité de la Musique conducting "Rituel in Memoriam Madama" on a multicultural program shared with a Japanese Gagaku orchestra.

This birthday year is shaping up as one of his busiest, at least in public. He and the LSO have just completed, in both London and Paris, a set of six concerts. Each concert included a work by Boulez and music of composers he has persistently championed — Debussy, Ravel, Stravinsky, Bartók, Webern and Berg.

Around these concerts have been films, debates and discussions, mini-masterclasses with young conductors and composers, and composer-meets-the-public sessions. Key subjects dealt with the composer and poets (Cham, Mallarmé, Cummings) and painters (Klee, Kandinsky).

The show goes on into June, mostly with the LSO, touching base in Chicago, New York, Vienna, Linz, Tokyo, Brussels and Lyon. Then Boulez opens the final season of the Netherlands Opera, with Schoenberg's "Moses und Aaron," staged by Peter Stein, a co-production with the Salzburg Festival.

It is hard to think of a musician who has had more of an impact, or a more durable impact, on the artistic/political life of his

country. This has less to do with the composer than with the conductor, organizer, teacher, and bare-knuckled polemicist.

He has played a determining role in three major musical institutions created in the last quarter-century. After years of alienation from French musical life, he was lured back by Georges Pompidou to create the research institute IRCAM as an integral part of what became the Centre Pompidou.

He was in on the planning of the Opéra Bastille, where his advice has so far been largely neglected, and the new Cité de la Musique, which owes a lot to his ideas, and also has provided a home for the Ensemble Intercontemporain, the free-form orchestra of which he is president.

His public personality has both tough and tender aspects. Although he is no longer the fire-breathing modernist of the postwar years, he is still capable of an attack on the Enemy that can make even a neutral observer cringe. In a meet-the-public session Saturday, with a public of several hundred, he was all witty amiability, with only an occasional dig.

He jumped quickly from one question to another, discarding the relative merits of French and German bassoons ("a typical French dispute"), on average programming and repertoire ("lazy" and "no great imagination"), on modernity in music (he identified two lines of descent, one from Debussy, one from Schoenberg). The great advantage of the Cité de la Musique, he said, was that it was not just a concert hall, but a complex of ancillary services in an ambience "that does not intimidate people or make them feel like imbeciles." To one question about Boulez as composer he said, "That's for you to divine, not for me to say."

The conductor, in these concerts, also shows two aspects. His podium manner is lean and direct, but the results can be anything but dry. He wrung extraordinary intensity from Webern's Opus 6 orchestra pieces, and such 20th-century warhorses as Bartók's "Miraculous Mandarin" and Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring" got performances of tremendous impact, and splendidly alert playing from the orchestra.

He was a sympathetic accompanist for Daniel Barenboim's muscular attack on Bartók's first piano concerto, for Jessye Norman's lush singing of two sets of Berg songs, for Anne-Sophie Mutter's eloquent Berg violin concerto, as for Kyung-Wha Chung's vivid and gutsy account of Bartók's second violin concerto.

As for the composer, Boulez seems far from saying the final word. Five of the six works played in these programs have undergone revision and rethinking, sometimes more than once. The most extreme case is "Notations," the transformation of some laconic 1945 piano pieces into a kind of opulent orchestral showpiece.

Meanwhile, at the Cité de la Musique, the Ensemble Intercontemporain under David Robertson (the young Californian chosen by Boulez as its music director three years ago) had a huge public success with one of the more or less simultaneous world premieres (the others were in London and Frankfurt) of Steve Reich's "City Life."

The work, for winds, percussion and digital synthesizers, is a kind of five-movement symphony. It makes musical material out of spoken phrases, heartbeats, pile drivers and other city noises. The range is from fairly amiable daytime bustle to sinister, smoke-filled night. It all seemed to go down well, and Robertson and his troops encoored the final movement.

Blues Guitar With a Cajun Accent

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Born in Mississippi, Sonny Landreth grew up and lives in Lafayette, southwestern Louisiana, the capital of Cajun culture. He finger-picks a guitar with his right hand like Chet Atkins and frets with a bottleneck on his left pinky. Nobody has ever done exactly that quite that way. Before stretching the envelope, he cut his teeth writing his own songs, playing and singing with bands, booking his own gigs, getting the sound system together, putting up posters and driving the van. He produced and paid for his own records and personally delivered them to local stores. He once almost made Leon Russell miss his bus by trying to hustle a demo. Free enterprise. God Bless America. Along the way the Cajun culture got under his skin.

Cajuns are descendants of the Acadians, who emigrated from France to what is now Nova Scotia in the 17th century. Expelled in 1755 by the British, some sailed to Louisiana, where they were called Cajuns by natives mispronouncing "Acadian."

In the 1970s, young Europeans revived the music of their ancestors. Zachary Richard, with whom Landreth worked for an extended period of time, fused Cajun, country and rock music, singing in French. Many older Cajun tunes were illiterate, and his was the first major cultural statement. Tailored for dancing, it featured an accordion, a fiddle and a triangle. A typical Cajun band would play a two-step and a waltz

back-to-back all night long. The first Cajun recordings were made in the 1920s. Lafayette was a boom town, the business center for offshore oil drilling. The regional market was lively, there were clubs everywhere.

The neighboring Creole culture, with African roots, produced zydeco music. Clifton Chénier was crowned its "king." There was a lot in common between the Louisiana Creoles and poor white Cajuns. The subjects of their songs were similar — work, love, the land, Cajun and zydeco bands added guitars and drums and leaned increasingly toward electricity, rock, the blues, jazz, and each other. Landreth is a product of all that.

As a teenager he discovered the blues by way of English heroes. Then he discovered them in his own backyard. Chénier playing bluesy accordion blew him away. Landreth considers Chénier the "Mingus of zydeco." He'd run the accordion through an amplifier until the feedback became a wall of sound. In 1978, after Chénier heard Landreth jam on a "white night" in a Creole bar, he hired him as the first white member of his band, which included Clifton's brother Cleveland on rub-board (an improved washboard).

"They adopted me as their own," Landreth recalls. He is in Europe promoting his new album "South of 1-10" (Zoo/France/BMG), which features Allen Toussaint and Mark Knopfler. Noel Redding named it the best album of 1994. It's an unexpected twist on music you've already heard: "I did

everything with Clifton's band. I lived with them. Sometimes the biggest challenge was finding the joint. There were funky old wooden honky-tonks in the middle of rice fields. The people would come hours early to be sure to get a table. A lot of them were black cowboys who raised horses and herded cattle. Playing with Clifton was a monumental experience."

Landreth had played the trumpet in high school. He could read music and was a fast learner. Calls came for record dates in mid-South studios in Memphis, Nashville, Austin, New Orleans and Lafayette. His slide guitar can be heard on "Osez Josephine" by the popular young French chansonnier Alain Bashung, who was, Landreth explains, "in Memphis to pick up the vibe." The singer-songwriter John Hiatt hired him to replace Ry Cooder in his band. The Neville Brothers and John Mayall covered his song "Congo Square."

Like Don Henley, whose vocal texture he sometimes resembles, he likes to write songs while driving a car. Looking at and talking and listening to Landreth introduces you to the best of southern America, where intellectual property is produced tooling around thruways. Not going anywhere in particular, Landreth drives on automatic pilot looking to land on licks and handles, such as:

I woke up in Mississippi in '51
Migrated next door became a native stepson
Grew up on the rhythm of Clifton and Cleve
And the Red Hot Louisiana Band.

Jerry Lewis, Speaking of the Devil

By Vincent Canby
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jerry Lewis is legitimate at last. Sixty-nine years ago this Thursday, Lewis was born in Newark, New Jersey, to begin what has possibly been the longest, most serpentine out-of-town tryout in the history of the American theater.

He has done amateur theatricals, nightclubs, movies, benefit appearances in movie palaces and television. He has been a comedy team with Dean Martin. Later, a sometimes triumphant single act in films, occasionally as his own

writer, director and star. He has already written the obligatory star autobiography, which confesses as it inspires.

Now he has finally reached Broadway, where Sunday night he made his official, surprisingly self-effacing debut in the revival of "Damn Yankees" at the Marquis Theatre.

Lewis is safe at home. Taking over the role initiated

a year ago by Victor Garber, Lewis is playing the Devil himself, a fellow named Applegate. From a pied-a-terre in the basement of the Senate Office Building, Applegate traffics in souls and makes it possible for the worst baseball team in the country, the Washington Senators, to

beat the New York Yankees — the time being the 1950s.

You might expect, and maybe even hope, that Lewis would take over the Marquis stage and fill it with the manic ferocity for which he has been known throughout his career. Yet "Damn Yankees" is no knockabout, one-man telethon. For better and worse, he respects the fact that this is a book show, a sweet, funny near-classic 1955 musical with a lovely score by Richard Adler and Jerry Ross.

As originally staged by George Abbott, who was on hand when Jack O'Brien was directing this revival last year, "Damn Yankees" is an ensemble piece that demands discipline. From Lewis's first entrance, rising out of the depths in clouds

of steamy vapor, until the finale, the star plays it straight. He gives a good, thoroughly accomplished performance, singing a little, dancing a little and tossing off the comic lines with ease, though not exactly with gusto.

This is probably a terrible thing to say, but at this point in its run, "Damn Yankees" looks as if it could use a little more of the anarchic Lewis spirit. One year after its opening, the show seems somewhat less spirited than it first did.

Lewis could be a valuable addition. He's a pro, studying his options. It will be interesting to see what "Damn Yankees" is like in several months, especially as if (as seems possible) Lewis has his own Applegate whispering in his ear: "Go on, Jer. Let her rip."

Would you have known who wrote those words if Betty Comden's name hadn't already been supplied? Perhaps so, if you are an admirer of American popular song at its most sophisticated, for with her partner, Adolph Green, Comden has written the lyrics for innumera-

BRITISH THEATER



Judd Hirsch in "Conversations With My Father," left, and Peter Bowles in "In Praise of Love."

A Snag in the Rattigan Revival

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "In Praise of Love" (Apollo Shaftesbury) will do little to keep the Rattigan revival bandwagon on the rails. Originally seen in 1973 as a one-actor called "After Lydia," it was then unwisely expanded to full length at the demand of Rex Harrison.

He is also, in a way, its central character, since the play concerns his relationship with Kay Kendall, when both of them knew she was dying of leukemia but entered an unspoken, infinitely English, conspiracy of tight lips to keep the news from each other.

As usual Rattigan is writing about the "English disease" of emotional suppression and understatement, but with none of the power of "The Deep Blue Sea" and "Separate Tables."

Peter Bowles and Lisa Harrow are adequate in an otherwise inadequate staging.

At the Old Vic, Judd Hirsch dominates with blazing stagecraft. Herb Gardner's "Conversations With My Father," a Broadway award-winner that most resembles several episodes of "Cheers" bolted together with half-remembered bits of Arthur Miller's and Eugene

O'Neill's and even William Saroyan's bar-stool nostalgia.

But the problem with "Conversations" is that it is referential and reverential without having a lot that is new to say. In that sense it may well be very typical of tavern talk, but there is almost no central energy.

Family skeletons are fleshed out, colorful characters arrive to enliven the scene (I am especially fond of Trevor Martin as the 90-year-old Yiddish theater veteran with his 12-minute version of "The Dybbuk"), but in the end it is Hirsch and Hirsch alone who keeps this bar open all hours. Alan Ayckbourn is the director making valiant attempts to persuade us, albeit unsuccessfully, that there is a play as well as a performance here.

Originally entitled "What If?", and seldom revived in the half-century since it was written and briefly staged, Noel Coward's "Peace in Our Time" remains one of his most intriguing if uncharacteristic dramas. Currently revived by The Touring Partnership (Cardiff, Norwich, Bath, Newcastle through April), it offers a cast of 30 in a wartime London, which we discover early in the first scene is under Nazi occupation.

Coward had spent time in Paris in 1939 and again in 1945 and was intrigued by the

varying behavior of his friends there. "Worse things than bombardment," he wrote in his diary, "can happen to a city in wartime, and the thing he had in mind was, of course, collaboration. He saw Chevalier, Guitty, Chanel accused with varying degrees of accuracy, and began to wonder how Londoners would have reacted to invasion."

"Peace in Our Time" is raw, angry and thrilling. The clenched cigarette holders are still there, and the acid wit, and the fervent belief in the patriotism of the middle classes under pressure. But there's also a sense of action adventure that you will only find elsewhere in his film "In Which We Serve" and maybe "Cavalcade." The idea of a nation at breaking point, summoning up resources it never knew it had and almost let slip until too late.

Churchill shot, the royal family under guard and Hitler driving up the Mall had all been real possibilities a couple of years before this play was written, and what could now be no more than a period curiosity is given life by Coward's curious mastery of crowd scenes and sudden, searing insights into old, established London patterns of survival and success against the odds.

Wyn Jones's epic production urgently deserves a central London showing.

What Happened to Liner Notes?

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Used to be you could read about music before you bought it. The back covers of record albums — nearly all jazz and classical albums, but some pop LPs as well — offered liner notes, essays of history, biography and musicology.

At their best, they mixed hip hype, reporting and analysis, somehow capturing the feel of the sounds within.

Liner notes lured and taught the novice. They made deejays sound smart. In jazz especially, what the finest notes did was transform a musical moment into a document, giving an evanescent performance a place in history.

Notes lent meaning and context to what might otherwise be just another midnight session at the Village Vanguard. They placed the lesser-known singer in a continuum, somewhere in the same universe, perhaps, as Billie Holiday or Joe Williams.

And now liner notes are nearly extinct. Like player piano rolls, radio drama chamber music performed in private salons.

Compact disks changed the relationship between word and sound in the recording industry. Liner notes got bumped off the back cover and inside the packaging, where the type is tiny and the verbiage reduced. Folded inside the jewel box, notes lost their marketing value. Since they no longer help to sell the product, some labels don't see the point in paying for them.

But the decline of liner notes is not a straight line down. Now, CD-ROMs promise a new way for recording companies and book publishers to market words that describe and illuminate music. Disks designed to use the computer monitor in combination with speakers aim to redefine "listening," imposing a visual element on the least visual of arts.

Over the past year, the music CD-ROM made its first forays into the classical field, because the most serious fans of the most serious musical form are the most fertile market for the mass of information that can be crammed onto a disk.

Now the first jazz and pop CD-ROM offerings are on the market, and they capture perfectly the uneasy, ambivalent relationship between an art that

takes pride in its spontaneity (every listener knows that Live! usually means lousy sound quality, but Live! still sells) and an art that claims to add reason and meaning to the listening experience.

The line I hear again, and again in the CD-ROM industry, is "It's better to have less text," says Herb Wong, a California record producer who has written notes on hundreds of jazz albums and who has recently jumped aboard the CD-ROM bandwagon. "The people who make these CD-ROMs say if a listener wants to read, he'll pick up a book."

"In the age of the album, I learned everything I knew about jazz from the liner notes," says Tim Masters, who presents "Jazz Masters" Saturday afternoons on Washington's WDCU-FM. "Nowadays, it's very frustrating when you have a great CD in your hand and there's nothing beyond the names of the people playing. It's shocking how little effort they put into the notes now. And even when there are notes, the biggest challenge is the challenge to my eyesight."

Even as new recordings are marketed with scanty notes, reissues — still busy even after a decade of ransacking the tape vaults — are transforming liner notes into something closer to books. Some boxed sets are accompanied by tomes that are exhaustive and exhausting accounts of history and discography.

Click on one button and hear the theme extracted from several places in different movements. Click elsewhere and even the newswoman can hear a dramatic key change because the word HERE! flashes on the screen as it happens.

It's a terrific teaching tool, but it's also fun enough to spare the casual listener. At least that's the goal.

But customers willing to plunk down \$25 to \$60 for CD-ROMs are not the same folks who formerly discovered a new musician by casually picking up an album in a music shop. The concept of an easy, quick, literate guide to music before purchase appears to be lost for good.

"The current phrase in the record corporations is to 'grow the music,' and to do that, you have to reach out to the pop market," says Michael Lang, director of catalogue development at Verve, a label specializing in reissues of classic jazz recordings. "That's why so many new jazz projects are geared much more to graphics, with liner notes that are either short or nonexistent. CD booklets are expensive."

CD-ROM advocates say it takes liner notes one giant step into the future. Its critics dismiss it as a novelty act.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States.
Works on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on list
1	THE CELESTINE PROPHESY	by James Redfield	1 54
2	BORDER MUSIC	by Robert James Waller	2 3
3	POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES	by James Finn Garner	3 38
4	ORIGINAL SIN	by P.D. James	4 5
5	DAILY-HEAD MAYZIE	by Dr. Seuss	4 5
6	KISS THE GIRLS	by James Van Der Beek	5 8
7	HOME SONG	by LeVarie Spencer	6 5
8	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY	by Robert James Waller	8 135
9	ALWAYS A RECKONING	by Jimmy Carter	12 5
10	THE CUNNING MAN	by Robert Graves	16 2
11	MUTANT MESSAGE DOWN UNDER	by Mark Morgan	22
12	THE CAT WHO BLEW THE WHISTLE	by Lillian Jackson Braun	10 3
13	THE JURK	by Dawn Green	9 2
14	THE GLASS LAKE	by Marie Perle	9 2
15	EYES OF A CHILD	by Rida North	13 8
NONFICTION			
1	I WANT TO TELL YOU	by O.J. Simpson	1 5

BOOKS

OFF STAGE

By Betty Comden. 272 pages. \$23. Simon and Schuster.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

BETTY COMDEN is in her mid-70s now, contending not with the Grim Reaper but, as she puts it, "the Gradual Reaper." Each night when I go to bed, there is the excitement of not knowing what new infirmity I may face with the dawn. It is a kind of game, really, a sort of Russian roulette. What may be next? Not my back. Not that. ... Now I lay me down to sleep. Age cannot wither nor custom stale my infinite anxiety.

Would you have known who wrote those words if Betty Comden's name hadn't already been supplied? Perhaps so, if you are an admirer of American popular song at its most sophisticated, for with her partner, Adolph Green, Comden has written the lyrics for innumera-

ble such songs, many distinguished by just the note of witty forbearance she strikes in the paragraph above.

Even if Comden's name doesn't immediately ring your bell, the titles of the movies and shows for which she and Green wrote the lyrics and/or the book or screenplay quite certainly will. "Singin' in the Rain," "Bells Are Ringing," "Applause," "On the Town," "It's Always Fair Weather," "The Barmaids of Broadway," "Auntie Mame" ... enough said. With rather less attention than has been accorded the likes of Lorenz Hart, Oscar Hammerstein and Ira Gershwin, Comden and Green compiled a record that bears comparison with any of theirs.

How all of this came to pass is the story the reader might reasonably expect to find in Comden's memoirs, but it is not the story she has chosen to tell. Her emphasis in "Off Stage" is just where its title suggests: on her childhood in Brooklyn, her

passage from childhood to adulthood, and how she dealt with the familial responsibilities she eventually assumed.

There is a measure of candor in her account and a measure of reticence, as would be expected of one who writes: "Before the media sucked up every last bit of air to spew it forth crammed with endless hitherto hidden goings-on ... there was an entity called discretion, and there were certain things that remained private and secret. I long for the days when people had less information. To expedite this I am starting a movement called 'The People's Right Not to Know.' For example, I do not want to know that Eleanor Roosevelt may have had a homosexual relationship. Today, being booby-trapped with politically incorrect land mines, I hasten to add that of course a homosexual relationship is a swell thing. I don't mean that it isn't. I just ... How can I explain how I feel about Eleanor Roosevelt?"

Her parents were second-generation Russian Jewish immigrants. Her father worked "at his small law office in downtown Manhattan," earning enough to support his family in comfort if not ease. Her mother "was home much of the time, as most mothers were during the 20s and 30s," providing love, support and guidance in generous measure. Comden pronounces herself "glad" about this, no doubt all the more so since her own peripatetic professional life made her a less attentive mother to her own children than she wishes she had been.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

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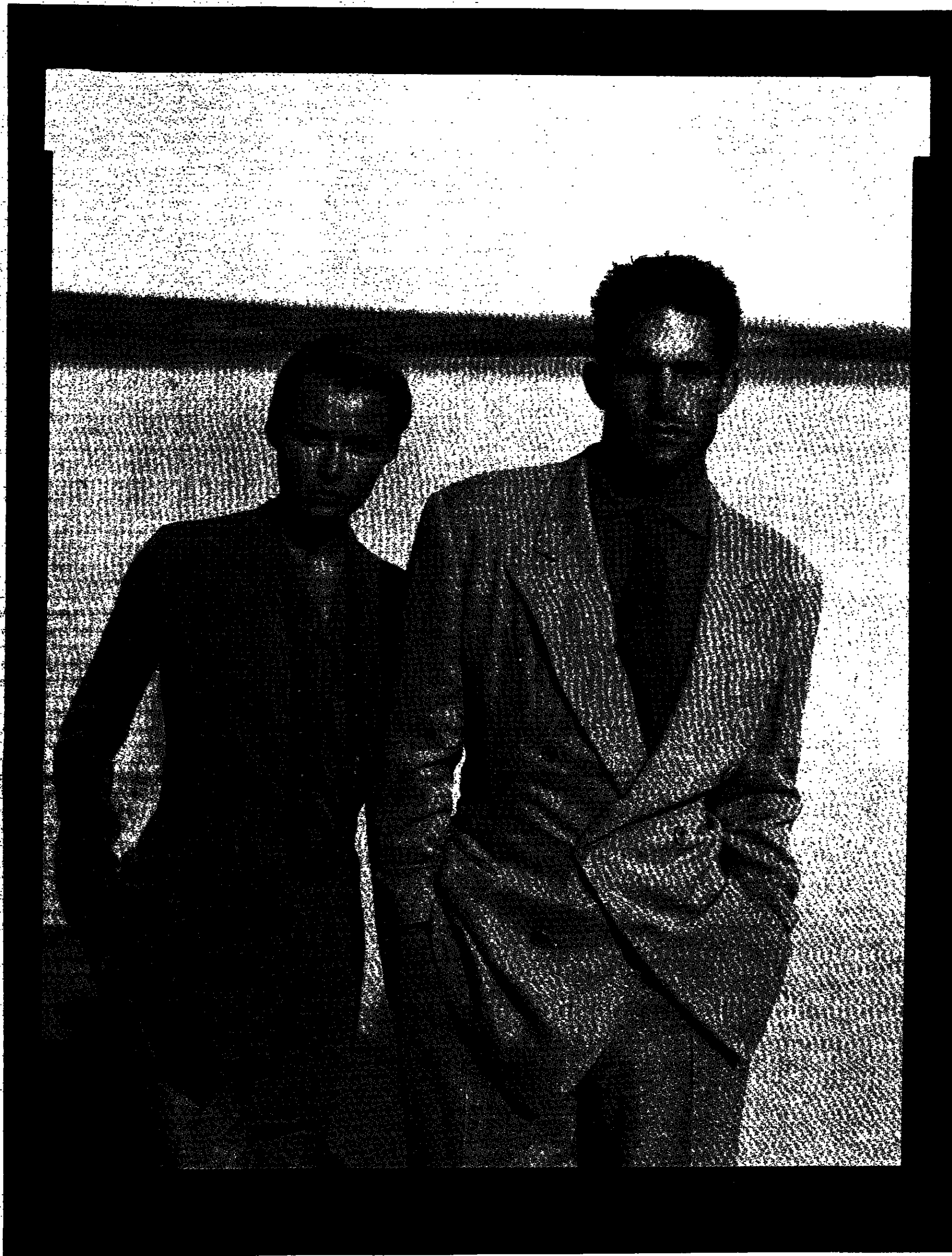
Revival

The revival of the top hat is a trend that has been seen in various forms of media, from fashion to film. It is a symbol of elegance and sophistication, and its resurgence is a testament to the enduring appeal of classic style.

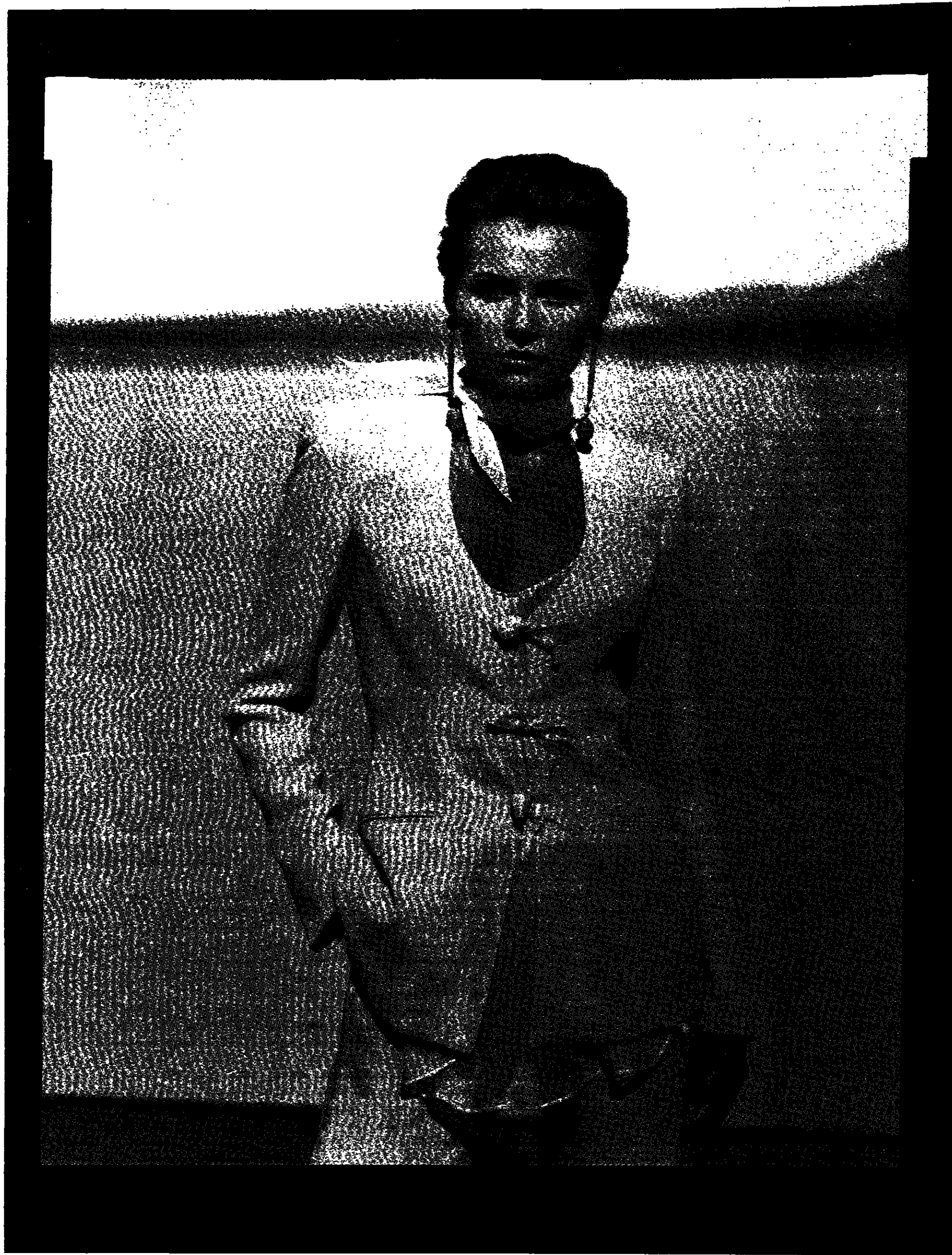
The revival of the top hat is a trend that has been seen in various forms of media, from fashion to film. It is a symbol of elegance and sophistication, and its resurgence is a testament to the enduring appeal of classic style.

Notes?

The revival of the top hat is a trend that has been seen in various forms of media, from fashion to film. It is a symbol of elegance and sophistication, and its resurgence is a testament to the enduring appeal of classic style.

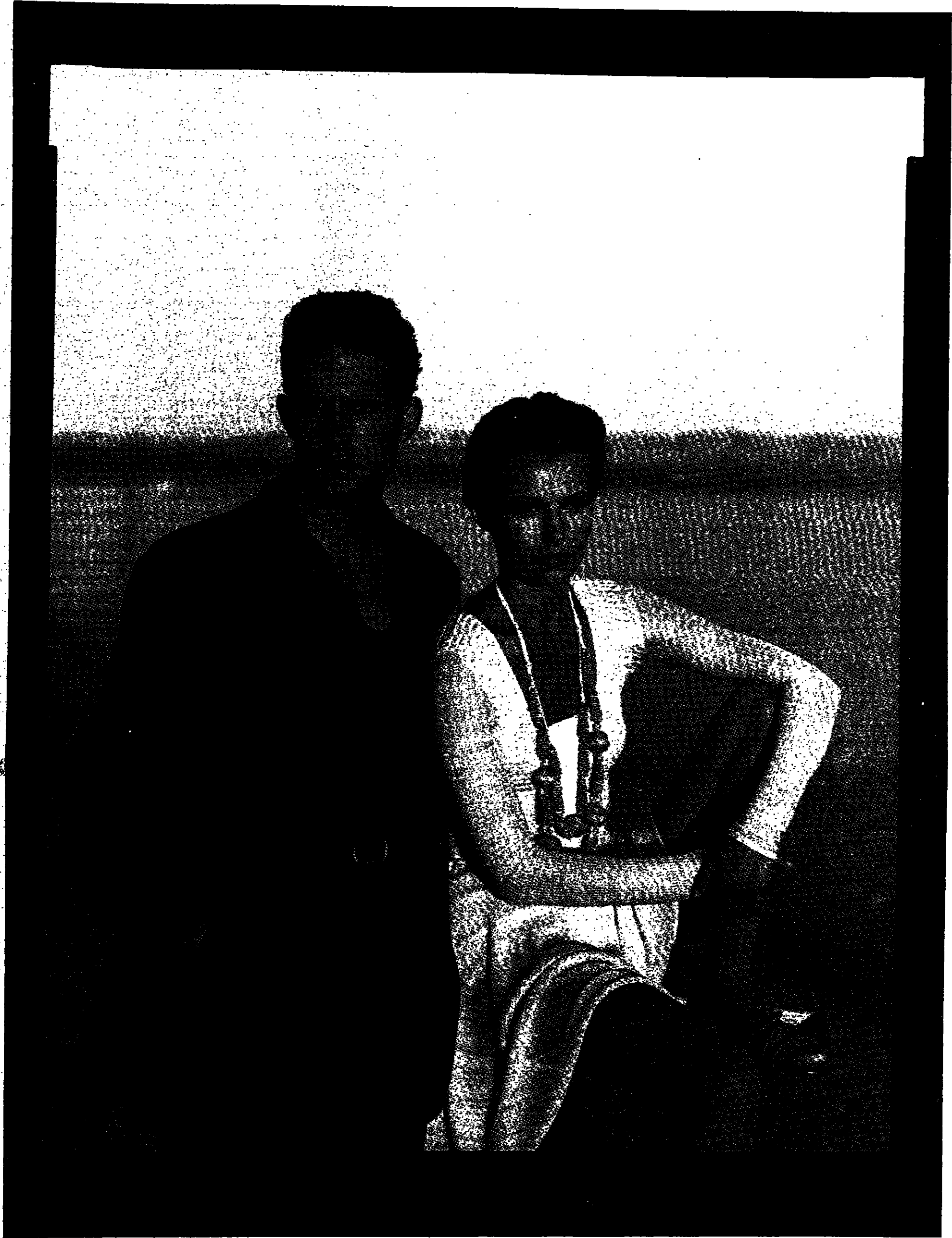


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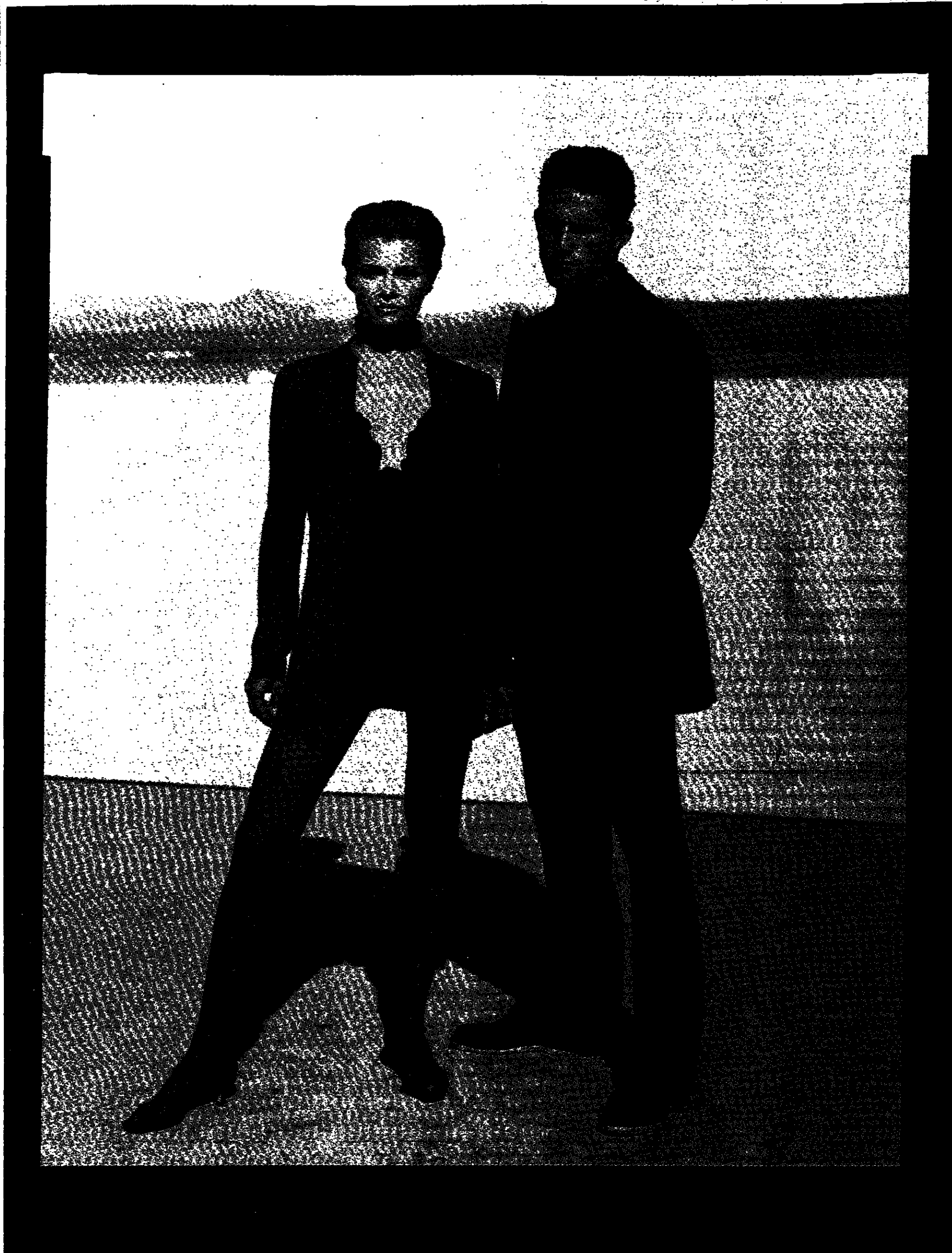


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Dollar Rebounds
In Skeptical Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar gained ground Tuesday against the Deutsche mark and the yen in spite of a surprise drop in U.S. retail sales last month, a development that could reduce the likelihood of an interest-rate increase.

After a brief dip when the figures were announced, the U.S. unit rallied and was boosted.

Foreign Exchange

ed later by strong U.S. markets to close at 1.4158 Deutsche marks, up from 1.4070 DM. It closed at 90.80 yen, up slightly from 90.75 yen.

"Operators ignored the retail sales and sold marks, simply because they were short of dollars and the other European currencies after last week's excessive swings," said Jeremy Hawkins, analyst at Bank of America.

Retail sales fell by a greater margin than widely expected and the result boosted the U.S. bond market, which in turn buoyed the dollar.

But dealers nevertheless believed that the dollar was fragile, particularly ahead of the release later this week of U.S.

industrial output and wholesale price figures. Those numbers may confirm a slowdown of the economy and reduce chances of an increase in U.S. rates.

"The market's just taking this as an opportunity to take profits," said Brian Martin, economist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

"I don't rule out the idea that the dollar could eventually fall back to its record lows," said Mr. Hawkins.

The mark also lost ground against other European currencies, especially the French franc. It fell to 165.55 francs for the first time in 10 days.

The lira also firmed as operators awaited the result of the government's effort to pass a controversial supplementary budget, which may come up for a vote on Wednesday. The peseta, meanwhile, benefited from a rise in Spanish interest rates, while the Swedish krona firmed after the country's central bank raised a key rate.

Against other currencies, the dollar rose to 1.1760 Swiss francs from 1.1740 francs, but rose to 5.0145 French francs from 5.0020 francs. The pound slipped to \$1.5845 from \$1.5925. (AP, Reuters)

SALES: Data Spark Wall Street

Continued from Page 11

steady growth with the potential for lower interest rates," said Joseph DeMarco, head of equity trading at HSBC Asset Management. "Lower interest rates and continued growth are good for everybody."

The yield on the Treasury's benchmark 30-year bond fell to

U.S. Stocks

7.35 percent, the lowest reading since last August, from a figure of 7.45 percent on Monday.

February's decline in retail sales was the weakest showing since a 1 percent drop in April 1994, a government spokesman said. It surprised analysts, who were generally looking for a 0.1 percent increase for the month.

"Seven interest-rate hikes in a year were bound to have an effect sooner or later," said Tracy Mullin, president of the National Retail Federation. "Increased payments for adjustable-rate mortgages and credit cards have sapped consumers' discretionary spending."

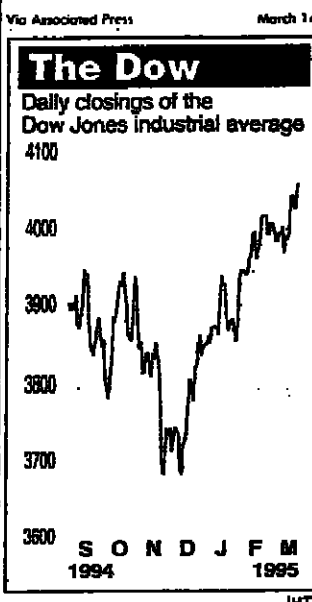
In its report, the Commerce

Department also revised the sales increase for January up to 0.6 percent from the previous calculation of 0.2 percent.

Given the slowdown in retail sales, the Fed is not likely to raise interest rates again when its policymaking Federal Open Market Committee next convenes, on March 28, said Elias Bikhazi, a money market economist at Deutsche Bank. "I wouldn't look for the Fed to do anything in March."

The downshift in retail sales comes after strong consumer demand for imported goods last year caused the U.S. trade deficit to widen to its second-greatest shortfall on record. The current-account deficit, which measures trade in the broadest terms by counting goods, services and investments, widened 49.8 percent, to \$155.67 billion, the largest gap since 1987. The deficit in merchandise alone widened 25.5 percent, to a record \$166.36 billion.

The creation of 3.5 million U.S. jobs last year helped demand for imported goods of all kinds, from automobiles to electronics. (Bloomberg, AP)



NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Commons	140.00	139.00	139.00	-0.25
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Microsoft	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Oracle	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Novell	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Unisys	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Wang	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
WorldCom	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
WorldView	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
WorldWideWeb	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25

NASDAQ Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Microsoft	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Oracle	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Novell	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Unisys	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Wang	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
WorldCom	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
WorldView	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
WorldWideWeb	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Silver	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Palladium	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Platinum	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Rhodium	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Iridium	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Osmium	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Neodymium	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
Europium	100.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25

Market Sales

NYSE	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
AMEX	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25
OTC	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	-0.25

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Ind. Ave.	3641.33	3640.51	3640.51	-0.25
Transp.	1272.37	1270.51	1270.51	-0.25
Comp.	1235.16	1233.17	1233.17	-0.25

Standard & Poor's Index

Standard & Poor's Index			
	High	Low	Close
Industrials	586.82	582.66	585.71
Transp.	399.68	384.73	388.47
Utilities	159.80	157.92	159.40
Finance	45.78	45.43	45.70

NYSE Indexes

NYSE Indexes			
	High	Low	Last
Composite	266.87	265.17	266.53

NASDAQ Indexes

Comdty	232.30	232.60	232.10
Finance	213.10	211.58	212.90

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	3pm
Comp.	3641.33	3640.51	3640.51
Ind. Ave.	1272.37	1270.51	1270.51
Transp.	1235.16	1233.17	1233.17

AMEX Stock Index

Insurance	1015.01	1011.59	1011.59
Finance	931.57	930.53	930.53
Transp.	695.00	691.40	693.28

AMEX Stock Index

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Dow Jones Bond Avera	
	Close
20 Bonds	97.62
10 Utilities	93.26
10 Industrials	101.98

NYSE Diary

NYSE Diary	
	Close
Advanced	1452
Declined	779
Unchanged	741
Total issues	2972
New Highs	105

AMEX Diary

AMEX Diary	
	Close
Advanced	281
Declined	259
Unchanged	362
Total Issues	782
New Highs	18

NASDAQ Diary

NASDAQ Diary	
	Close
Advanced	1732
Declined	1486
Unchanged	1900
Total issues	5178
New highs	154

Spot Commodities

Spot Commodities	
Commodity	Today
Aluminum, lb	0.822
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.41
Iron FOB, ton	213.00
Lead, lb	0.42
Silver, tray oz	4.68
Steel (scrap), ton	134.50
Tin, lb	N.A.
Zinc, lb	0.5399

EUROPEAN FUTURES

EUROPEAN FUTURES				
Metals				
	Close Bid	Ask (High Grade)	Prev Bid	
ALUMINUM (per metric ton)				
Spot	2672.00	2674.00	2678.00	1
Forward	2672.00	2674.00	2660.00	1
COPPER CATHODES (100 lbs gross)				
Spot	2972.00	2974.00	2974.00	2
Forward	2972.00	2974.00	2971.00	2
NICKEL				
Spot	5600.00	5600.00	5600.00	
Forward	5600.00	5600.00	5600.00	
ZINC				
Spot	7500.00	7500.00	7610.00	7
Forward	7700.00	7720.00	7730.00	7
TIN				
Spot	5900.00	5910.00	5885.00	5
Forward	5900.00	5910.00	5900.00	5
200C (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1020.00	1020.00	1017.00	1
Forward	1047.00	1049.00	1040.00	1

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chg
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE)				
1000,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Mar	93.28	93.22	93.26	
Jun	92.59	92.37	92.55	
Sep	92.71	91.91	92.10	
Dec	91.83	91.61	91.79	
Mar	91.61	91.34	91.59	

3-MONTH STERLING (LIVER)

Dec	91.98	91.80	91.96
Mar	92.90	92.80	92.95
Jun	92.90	92.80	92.93
Sep	92.84	92.82	92.91
Dec	92.82	92.75	92.89

Est. volume: 100,356. Open Int.: 447,630

3-MONTH EURO-DOLLARS (LIFFE)
\$1 million - pts of 100 pct

Jun	93.50	93.50	93.54
-----	-------	-------	-------

3-MONTH EURO (LIVER)

Epi. volume: 58. Open Int.: 0.1/104			
3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE)			
DAK million - pts of 100 pct			
Jan	94.78	94.73	94.77
Sep	94.67	94.62	94.66
Dec	94.72	94.07	94.71
Mar	93.80	93.74	93.79
Jun	93.51	93.46	93.51
Sep	93.71	93.25	93.38

3-MONTH JAPANESE (LIVER)

Sep	92.78	92.75	92.81
Dec	92.71	92.66	92.70
Mar	92.64	92.59	92.63
Est. volume: 90,214. Open int.: 738,800			
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF)			
FFS million - pcs of 100 pcd			
Mar	92.24	92.06	90.29
Jun	93.85	92.88	93.05
Dec	92.11	92.03	92.13

3-MONTH SWISS (LIVER)

Jan	92.83	92.36	92.84
Sep	92.54	92.54	92.54
Dec	92.49	92.50	92.49

Est. volume: 52,465. Open int.: 170.33

LONG GILT (LIFFE)
139,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pcd

Mar	102-16	101-15	102-15
Jun	102-21	101-19	102-19
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	102-22

3-MONTH CANADIAN (LIVER)

Jun	91.39	90.53	91.33
Sep	90.79	90.79	90.83
Est. volume: 173,603, Open Int.: 161,151			
18-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MAR)			
FF800,000 - pts of 100 pct			
Mar	110.74	110.72	111.76
Jun	110.38	110.38	111.42
Sep	110.16	110.16	111.20

3-MONTH AUSTRALIAN (LIVER)

Industrials				
	High	Low	Last	Settle
GASOIL (TPE)				
U.S. dollars per metric ton: lots of 100 to				
Apr	145.25	143.50	142.50	143.50
May	145.50	143.75	144.00	144.00

3-MONTH NEW ZEALAND (LIVER)

High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp.	3641.33	3640.51	-0.25
Ind. Ave.	1272.37	1270.51	-0.25
Transp.	1235.16	1233.17	-0.25

Aud Case

U.S. FUTURES

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Chg.
See Oct	198.25	198.25	198.25	198.25	+0.00
Nov	198.25	198.25	198.25	198.25	+0.00
Dec	198.25	198.25	198.25	198.25	+0.00
Jan	198.25	198.25	198.25	198.25	+0.00
Feb	198.25	198.25	198.25	198.25	+0.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Est. volume: 10,508			Open Int.	91,433	

BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE)
U.S. dollars per barrel; lots of 1,000 barrels

Jan	16.68	16.44	16.45	16.44	-0.01
Feb	16.68	16.44	16.45	16.44	-0.01
Mar	16.68	16.44	16.45	16.44	-0.01
Apr	16.68	16.44	16.45	16.44	-0.01
May	16.68	16.44	16.45	16.44	-0.01
Jun	16.68	16.44	16.45	16.44	-0.01
Jul	16.68	16.44	16.45	16.44	-0.01
Aug	16.68	16.44	16.45	16.44	-0.01
Sep	16.68	16.44	16.45	16.44	-0.01
Oct	16.68	16.44	16.45	16.44	-0.01
Nov	16.68	16.44	16.45	16.44	-0.01
Dec	16.68	16.44	16.45	16.44	-0.01
Jan	16.68	16.44	16.45	16.44	-0.01
Feb	16.68	16.44	16.45	16.44	-0.01
Mar	16.68	16.44	16.45	16.44	-0.01
Est. volume: 31,094			Open Int.	146,379	

Stock Indexes

Grains

FF200 124.22(+1.0)				
125 per index point				
Mar	3058.8	3067.0	3057.0	+0.25
Jun	3063.0	3073.0	3061.5	+0.25
Sept	3067.5	3067.5	3066.5	+0.25
Est. volume: 33,113. Open int.: 69,362.				
CAC 40 (MATIF)				
FF200 per index point				
Mar	1737.00	1737.00	1780.00	+54.00

Metals

Sap	1749.50	1749.50	1790.50	+25.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	Unc

Est. volume: 31,072. Open Int.: 61,914.

Sources: Matiff, Associated Press
London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange
Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Livestock

Company	Per	Am't	Rec	P
IRREGULAR				
Apex MunFd		.059	3-24	3
Parita Secs		.673	3-24	4
GovernS Co ADR		2,304	3-30	4
Tour MunY Hld		.0625	3-24	3
Telefonos de MaxA		.0217	6-28	6
Telefonos de MaxA		.0217	11-21	1

Financial

STOCK			
Discoys Apparel	-	5%	5-24
Nevada Energy	-	5%	4-20
STOCK SPLIT			
Oxford Hills	Plan 2 for 1 split.		
INCREASED			
Compass Data	T	4	5-25

Commodity Indexes

CORRECTION			
Israel Ld Dev ADR	C 167 1/2	3-21	4
Metro Rity	C 11	3-21	3
Plymouth Rubber A	C 10 1/8	3-24	5
C-revised payable date.			
C-corrected amount.			
C-stock dist. for CIA holders paid in C8 shrs			
SPECIAL			

Stock Indexes

c-payable in cIA units.				
REDUCED				
Indust Acoustics	A	.10	3-15	3-
REGULAR				
Amplicon Inc		.25	3-24	4-
Astro-Med Inc		.33	3-21	4-
Con Pacific Ltd	Q	.08	3-7	4-

Dividends

Howell Indus	QQ	25	5-5	5
Marconite Bkshs	QQ	30	3-24	3
PCA Int	QQ	37	3-17	4
ProspectH Hinc	QQ	335	3-4	3
RLI Corp	QQ	15	3-31	4
TNT Freightways	QQ	5923	3-4	4
Tourus MunCA Hid	QQ	355	3-24	3
Tosco Corp	QQ	16	3-31	3
Tucker Proles	QQ	34	3-21	4

Interest Rates

High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Comp.	3641.33	3640.51	3640.51	-0.25
Ind. Ave.	1272.37	1270.51	1270.51	-0.25
Transp.	1235.16	1233.17	1233.17	-0.25

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

CINCINNATI (AFX) — Procter & Gamble Co. said its chairman, Edwin Artzt, will retire on July 1 after 41 years with the company. He will be replaced by John Pepper, company president responsible for international business.

Mr. Artzt will continue to serve as a director of the company and will become chairman of the board's executive committee, succeeding John Smale, who will retire in July.

The company said Durk Jager, now the executive vice president responsible for its U.S. business, was elected to the new post of president and chief operating officer, reporting to Mr. Pepper. P&G also said it will manage its business in four regions instead of through the current U.S. and international divisions. The regions will be North America; Europe, the Middle East, Africa; Asia; and Latin America. Each region will be headed by a vice president reporting to Mr. Jager.

Procter & Gamble Chief Will Retire

CINCINNATI (APX) — Procter & Gamble Co. said its chairman, Edwin Artzt, will retire on July 1 after 41 years with the company. He will be replaced by John Pepper, company president responsible for international business.

Mr. Art

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

12 Month									
High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sts	High	Low	Latest Ch'g		

[The page contains dense handwritten text in Chinese characters, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low resolution.]

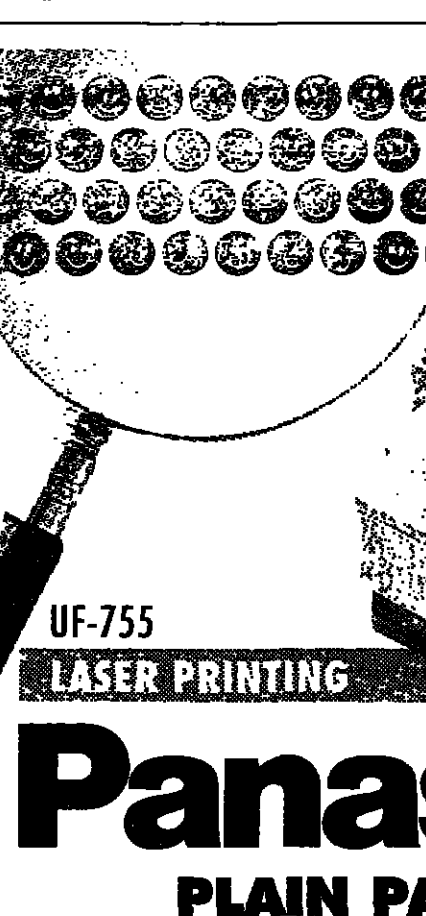
一、凡我同胞，如有不法之徒，勾結外人，破壞國家主權者，定必嚴懲不貸。
 二、凡我同胞，如有貪污受賄，營私舞弊者，定必嚴懲不貸。
 三、凡我同胞，如有欺騙百姓，囤積居奇者，定必嚴懲不貸。
 四、凡我同胞，如有煽動叛亂，分裂國家者，定必嚴懲不貸。
 五、凡我同胞，如有侮辱國格，損害名譽者，定必嚴懲不貸。

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

12 Month		52		High		Low		Latest		Ch'ge	
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1985	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge	
1	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
2	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
3	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
4	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
5	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
6	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
7	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
8	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
9	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
10	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
11	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
12	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
13	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
14	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
15	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
16	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
17	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
18	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
19	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
20	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
22	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
23	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
24	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
25	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
26	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
27	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
28	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
29	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
30	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
31	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
32	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
33	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
34	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
35	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
36	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
37	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
38	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
39	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
40	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
41	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
42	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
43	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
44	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
45	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
46	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
47	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
48	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
49	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
50	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
51	1/4	Domestic	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
52	1/4	Foreign	50	3	15	20	20	20	20	20	20

1. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章制度，並應隨時注意業務之改進，以期提高服務品質。



UF-755

LASER PRINTING

Panas

PLAIN PA

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12 Month		36		36		36	
High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	TBR	High	Low
12.00	11.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	1.00	12.00	11.00
11.00	10.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	1.00	11.00	10.00
10.00	9.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	1.00	10.00	9.00
9.00	8.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	1.00	9.00	8.00
8.00	7.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	1.00	8.00	7.00
7.00	6.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	1.00	7.00	6.00
6.00	5.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	1.00	6.00	5.00
5.00	4.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	1.00	5.00	4.00
4.00	3.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	1.00	4.00	3.00
3.00	2.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	1.00	3.00	2.00
2.00	1.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
1.00	0.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.50	4.00	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00

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ATTENTION
TO
DETAIL



sonic
PER FAX

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一、關於我國經濟建設的方針。我國經濟建設的方針，是發展生產，繁榮經濟，改善民生，增加就業，發展貿易，擴大出口，減少進口，平衡國際收支，穩定物價，保障金融，維護市場秩序，促進社會主義經濟建設事業的發展。

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Month	Div	Yr	PE	Rate	High	Low	Latest	Chg
Jan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Feb	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Apr	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jun	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jul	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aug	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sep	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oct	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nov	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dec	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

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6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

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10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

[The page contains dense, illegible handwritten text.]

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants and algae. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue-violet and red-orange regions of the visible spectrum. Chl *a* is located in the thylakoid membranes of chloroplasts.

2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) is an accessory pigment found in green plants and green algae. It is a yellow-green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and orange-red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl *b* is located in the thylakoid membranes of chloroplasts.

3. *Carotenoids* are a group of pigments that include carotenes and xanthophylls. They are responsible for the yellow, orange, and red colors seen in autumn foliage. Carotenoids absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They are located in the thylakoid membranes of chloroplasts.

4. *Xanthophylls* are a type of carotenoid that are responsible for the yellow color seen in autumn foliage. They absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. They are located in the thylakoid membranes of chloroplasts.

5. *Anthocyanins* are water-soluble pigments that are responsible for the red, purple, and blue colors seen in autumn foliage. They are located in the vacuoles of plant cells.

6. *Flavonols* are a group of pigments that include flavan-3-ols and flavonols. They are responsible for the yellow and orange colors seen in autumn foliage. They are located in the vacuoles of plant cells.

7. *Anthoxanthins* are a group of pigments that include flavan-3-ols and flavonols. They are responsible for the yellow and orange colors seen in autumn foliage. They are located in the vacuoles of plant cells.

8. *Anthocyanins* are water-soluble pigments that are responsible for the red, purple, and blue colors seen in autumn foliage. They are located in the vacuoles of plant cells.

9. *Flavonols* are a group of pigments that include flavan-3-ols and flavonols. They are responsible for the yellow and orange colors seen in autumn foliage. They are located in the vacuoles of plant cells.

10. *Anthoxanthins* are a group of pigments that include flavan-3-ols and flavonols. They are responsible for the yellow and orange colors seen in autumn foliage. They are located in the vacuoles of plant cells.

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West German Price Data Raises Inflation Fears

The independent central bank is fiercely com-

The increase in the benchmark rate, the second this year, was seen as an effort to rein in prices without giving the impression that the central bank was trying to use monetary policy to support the peseta. Some analysts expected the interest rate would rise 1 percent even if February's inflation came in at the 0.3 percent many had forecast.

EU Refuses to Ban Open-Skies Pacts

The United States has been operating an open-skies agreement with the Netherlands for more than two years and is negotiating a liberal air pact with Britain.

Strangely, At Saatchi 1994 Was A Fine Year

clients, Saatchi's chief executive Charlie Scott, admitted Tuesday that the advertising conglomerate had suffered setbacks in its quest to reinvent itself.

Very briefly:

AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters, AP, AFX

The finance director, Xavier de Menerac, said he expected the company to reach break-even by the end of the 1995-96 financial year. (Reuters, AFP)

BASF and Bayer Post Hefty 1994 Gains

"It was way above expectations, and apparently for simple reasons: bigger volume.

BASF and Bayer released their reports following meetings of their supervisory boards.

French Judge Orders a Raid on GEC Alsthom

Judge Renand van Ruymbeke is investigating charges that GEC Alsthom, which makes trams and France's high-speed TGV train, had illegally funneled money to political parties. General Electric Co. of

The judge said he suspected the payment was linked to a contract for a second tram line in the western French city of Alsthom.

NYSE

(Continued)

[illegible]

Month	High	Low	Latent	Open
Jan	100	95	90	85
Feb	105	100	95	90
Mar	110	105	100	95
Apr	115	110	105	100
May	120	115	110	105
Jun	125	120	115	110
Jul	130	125	120	115
Aug	135	130	125	120
Sep	140	135	130	125
Oct	145	140	135	130
Nov	150	145	140	135
Dec	155	150	145	140

[illegible]

BA Chief Stands Pat On USAir

In a speech to the Securities Institute of Australia, he said BA's partnership with USAir was working "extremely well" and that the alliance likely would contribute about \$100 million to BA's pretax profit this year.



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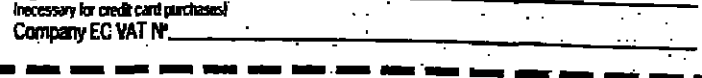
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Herald Tribune

12 Month Site

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72 Month

[illegible]

Sales figures are unaffected. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the current week. The high and low stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range paid and the high-low stock dividend paid. Unless otherwise noted, ratios of dividends are annual dividends based on the current year's earnings.

a = dividend plus dividend
b = low stock dividend
c = liquidating dividend
cd = call
e = yearly low
f = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months
g = low stock dividend, subject to 10% non-residence tax
h = dividend declared after sell-out or stock dividend
i = dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action
j = dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative basis
k = dividend declared or paid this year, on non-accumulative basis
n = new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range based on new issue
ne = next day delivery
P/E = price-earnings ratio
P/F = price-funds ratio
p = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
sd = stock dividend
sd = dividend. Dividend begins with date of split.
ss = sales
t = dividend paid in split in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value as ex-dividend or ex-distribution date
v = new issue
v = trading halt
w = when acquired or reacquired or being reacquired under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such company
w = when distributed
w = when sold
ww = with warrants
x = ex-dividends or ex-splits
y = dividend
y = without warrants
y = ex-dividend and sales in full
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yd = sales in full

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Japan Surplus Surges as Effect Of Quake Fades

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus rose 5.3 percent in February, compared with January, as exports surged.

The results, released Tuesday, suggested the nation's export machine recovered more rapidly than expected from the earthquake in January that damaged Kobe, Japan's second-largest port.

But economists said the figures did not signal the start of a long-term rising trend in the trade surplus.

"The figures in the next few months are likely to be a bit irregular as a result of January's Kobe earthquake," said Hidehiro Iwaki, senior economist at Nomura Research Institute.

In January, Japan's trade surplus fell 52.3 percent, in part because of difficulties in getting goods out of Kobe port. Imports, however, were diverted to undamaged ports.

Japan's customs-cleared trade surplus widened to \$11.46 billion in February, from \$10.89 billion a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said.

In February, the ministry said, imports jumped 27.8 percent from a year earlier, to \$23.90 billion, and exports rose

19.5 percent, to \$35.36 billion. A ministry official said both figures were records.

The surplus with the United States expanded to \$4.89 billion in February from \$4.33 billion a year earlier.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Steel Output Keeps Rising

Japanese steel production rose in February for the seventh consecutive month over a year earlier, bearing out projections of better times to come for the nation's top steelmakers, Bloomberg Business News reported from Tokyo.

Crude steel production rose 12.3 percent from February 1994, to 8.13 million metric tons, Japan's Iron & Steel Federation said Tuesday. The rise follows a jump of 14.7 percent in January.

The figures come a week after many of Japan's steelmakers, including Nippon Steel Corp., Kawasaki Steel Corp. and Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., released earnings forecasts for the year ending March 31 showing continued improvements after heavy losses in the previous year.

The improved outlook is a direct benefit of restructuring plans forced on the companies by four years of falling earnings.

A Payback for Trade Pact

U.S. Will Let China Set WTO Terms

Los Angeles Times Service

BELING — When China uncharacteristically gave in to tough U.S. demands two weeks ago on copyright piracy and other intellectual property issues, the main unanswered question was: What did America give in return?

The answer came this week in a visit to Beijing by U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor. In a news conference Monday, Mr. Kantor said Washington would support China's bid to join the World Trade Organization.

More importantly to the Chinese, he reversed a previous position by announcing

interior which are much poorer. But, overall, as a trade regime, we are dealing with an enormously important, enormously large, powerful player.

Recognition of its hybrid status as a huge but still developing economy is precisely what the Chinese trade negotiators had been seeking when talks broke down for their entry into the World Trade Organization in December.

Mr. Kantor said new trade group talks with China are expected to begin in April in Geneva. "I have agreed to become personally involved with and review all proposals related to China's WTO accession," he said.

The U.S. concession on developing-country status was a particularly satisfying victory for Foreign Trade Minister Wu Yi, for whom Beijing's entry into the trade organization — the successor to the Global Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — had been a primary goal.

Miss Wu's reputation as a tough negotiator had suffered in recent encounters with U.S. officials. The recent U.S.-China agreement on intellectual property enforcement, signed by Mr. Kantor on Saturday, was widely viewed as a capitulation to U.S. demands that the Chinese government crack down on copyright, patent and trademark infringement.

After the signing ceremony, Miss Wu criticized the Americans and threatened to impose sanctions by failing to renew a trade memorandum between the two countries if Washington continued to block Beijing's entry into the international trading organization.

But, pleased with the new conciliatory tone set by Mr. Kantor, Miss Wu announced Monday that the 1992 bilateral memorandum of understanding obliging China to open its markets to imports from the United States would be honored.

NEWS ANALYSIS

that the U.S. government would consider China's entry into the global organization under accommodative trade rules afforded developing countries. Until recently, Washington had insisted that Beijing meet the same standards as other major industrial powers.

"We need to be flexible," Mr. Kantor said, referring to the United States, Europe and Japan. "I think we all agree that for certain purposes China, of course, is a developed country. For others it is a developing country."

In background briefings, U.S. trade officials said the practical result of the softened position on China's entry into the WTO is that China will be granted extra time — in some cases a matter of years — before it will be required to phase out certain tariffs and protective trade restrictions.

"China has a wide variety of characteristics," one U.S. trade official said. "There are places along the seaboard that are developing rapidly and look a lot like Taiwan and Korea did a few years ago. There are parts of the

Hong Kong Delays End To Rate Cap On Savings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Hong Kong postponed the third phase of its deregulation of deposit interest rates Tuesday to allow more time for a comprehensive study of the impact of the first two phases of liberalization.

The third, and final, phase was to take effect April 1, ending controls on all deposits of more than 24 hours through seven days. It now is unlikely to happen before October.

The delay is in the long-term best interest of the overall banking system, David Carse, deputy chief executive of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, said.

"Our motivation is not to protect the banks per se," he told the financial affairs panel of the Legislative Council, Hong Kong's Parliament. "But we do want to protect the banking system. A profitable banking system is a safe banking system."

"We remain committed to deregulating time deposits," he added. "Unless further steps would result in instability in the monetary and banking system."

The first two phases of the deregulation, which were completed in January, covered rates on deposits fixed for more than a week. Since they began, there has been a sharp swing of funds into time deposits paying market rates, Mr. Carse said.

"Our intention is to conduct a full assessment in August-September," he said.

"However, the January figures will have been distorted by the sharp rise in interest rates to defend the Hong Kong dollar and by the rise in note circulation ahead of the Chinese New Year," Mr. Carse said. (AFP Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

Mixed Result at Land Sale

Two residential plots sold in active bidding at a government auction Tuesday, but two commercial and industrial plots elicited no bids, news agencies reported from Hong Kong.

"Bidding was very keen," the auctioneer, Francis Hay, said after the residential sale. "Sentiment is improving."

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
10000	2400	21000
8000	2200	19000
6000	2000	17000
4000	1800	15000
2000	1600	13000
0	1400	11000
1994	1994	1994
1995	1995	1995
Exchange Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	8,094.58	8,111.27
Singapore Straits Times	2,060.36	2,063.53
Sydney All Ordinaries	1,885.50	1,884.50
Tokyo Nikkei 225	16,245.82	16,477.84
Kuala Lumpur Composite	929.71	932.02
Bangkok SET	1,155.54	1,174.67
Seoul Composite Stock	958.65	963.16
Taipei Weighted Price	5,490.31	5,503.18
Manila PSE	2,271.57	2,335.53
Jakarta Stock Index	425.22	429.94
New Zealand NZSE-40	1,594.60	1,550.85
Bombay National Index	1,681.44	1,683.03
		% Change
		-0.15
		+0.05
		-1.41
		-0.25
		-1.63
		+0.37
		-0.35
		-2.74
		-1.10
		-0.53
		+1.11

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Toyota Corp.'s president, Tatsuro Toyoda, has been ordered by doctors to give up work until early summer due to high blood pressure, the Japanese auto giant said Tuesday.

• Intel Corp. said it would ship to China the most powerful U.S.-built supercomputer ever sold to that nation. It did not say how much the computer was sold for or when it will be delivered.

• China's central bank will reduce interest rates on long-term savings by 0.4 percentage points in April, the official Economic Information Daily reported.

• Kumagai Gumi Co. said it expects an extraordinary loss of 25 billion yen (\$278 million) for the year to March 31.

• Marriott International Inc. said it plans to expand in Asia.

• India said gross domestic product rose 5.3 percent in the fiscal year that ends this month, up from 4.3 percent the previous year.

• STAR TV reached agreement with PT Matabari Lintas Cakrawala to provide a package of 15 channels to Indonesia's sole subscription-TV licensee.

• China's first privately funded bank, China Mingsheng Bank, will start operations this year, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce head was quoted as saying.

• Cargill Inc. plans to trade rice from overseas on the Japanese market. The Nihon Keizai Shimbun said that would make the U.S. agricultural giant the first foreign rice importer in Japan.

• Chinese investors snapped up 30 percent of this year's state treasury bonds issue, just 10 days after going on sale, the People's Daily said Tuesday.

• Australia and France signed an agreement Tuesday for the exchange of regulatory information and investigative assistance relating to business deals.

• China's Guangdong Province aims to slow growth in 1995 when it must tackle such problems as inflation and a flood of migrant labor, Governor Zhu Senlin said Tuesday.

AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg, AP

Computer Maker Gets to Know New Shareholder

Bloomberg Business News

BELING — The way Safi Qureshey, the affable co-founder and chairman of the computer maker AST Research Inc. tells it, last month's purchase of a 40.25 percent stake in his U.S. company by the South Korean conglomerate Samsung was a marriage of convenience not born of a long courtship.

In just three months, initial contact between the companies turned into a \$378 million near-takeover of the world's No. 6 maker of personal computers.

"It was the largest investment a Korean company had made overseas," Mr. Qureshey said. "It made big headlines there. I didn't realize that."

The marriage brought relief to shareholders worried that AST had become

overextended and lacked necessary funds for product development.

The question now is whether the two companies will be able to find sufficient synergy quickly, succeeding where other cross-Pacific partnerships, such as Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and MCA Inc.'s, have had difficulties.

"The good thing is that all those examples exist, and we want to learn from those failures," Mr. Qureshey said.

He was in China to announce a new range of high-performance personal computers. AST has held the largest share of the Chinese personal computer market for five years. In 1994, it made almost one of every four PCs sold here.

Samsung, for its part, is one of the world's largest business groups. Its subsidiary Samsung Electronics has annual

revenue of \$14 billion, about six times AST's, and is the world's largest producer of memory chips. But it has failed to make a name for its personal computers outside its home market.

Mr. Qureshey said that one of his first tasks was going to be learning what Samsung's sprawling companies are up to.

"They want me to participate in understanding what's going on but then be able to influence it," he said.

"They are the No. 1 producer of computer monitors" in the world, Mr. Qureshey said, "and I didn't know that."

He said AST buys more than 1 million monitors a year from other suppliers but would look to buy more products from Samsung in that and other areas.

The AST founder said he was also surprised to learn that Samsung com-

petes with Japan in producing thin-film transistor screens for laptop computers.

Mr. Qureshey, who arrived in the United States from Pakistan as a 19-year-old student in 1975, stayed on to found AST five years later along with two Hong Kong Chinese entrepreneurs who subsequently left the company.

To Mr. Qureshey, Samsung's help consists not only of a cash infusion but product availability.

"More important than the pricing is the availability," he said. "There is today a tight availability of memory components. We believe we will get both good availability and good prices."

Still, Samsung's offer of just under \$250 million in cash is certainly timely for AST's survival.

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SPORTS

Sampras's Powerful Serve Puts Away Agassi in 3 Sets

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

INDIAN WELLS, California — It was a shadowy court, but an inspired Pete Sampras put on such a luminous display of tennis upon it that his frazzled opponent, Andre Agassi, was left in the dark to play an increasingly desperate game of catch-up in their straight-set showdown final at the Newsweek Champions Cup.

When Agassi could not close the gap, Sampras took advantage Monday night to create a larger gap in their positions as the world's top two players.

"The bottom line is, I want to be No. 1 at the end of the year," said Agassi, who has not yet been to the place Sampras has

frequented for 98 weeks, 79 of them consecutive. Though a five-set epic was predicted, a three-set clinic in controlled power tennis ensued. Sampras was in control throughout the 7-5, 6-3, 7-5 victory, which earned him an 8-6 edge in their rivalry.

"If we battle for the next 10 years, it'll be great for the game," said Sampras, who also used this title to avenge his loss to Agassi in the Australian Open final. "It's different when I play Andre; it's like two heavyweights going at it because Andre really is threatening the ranking. He's the one guy in my mind where even if I play well, he can still beat me."

Sampras and Agassi each committed 31 unforced errors in a match that commenced in

the stark desert sunshine and concluded in the dark. But Sampras used his best weapon, his inimitable serve, like a torch to light his way out of trouble.

"The one shot that did it for me was my serve; I kind of lived and died with it," said Sampras, who took advantage of Agassi's imperfect backcourt game. "He didn't seem quite as sharp as he normally does, and that made a difference."

It was Sampras's first tournament victory in 1995.

When they entered this final, both players had shadows hanging over their heads that had nothing to do with the flickering and fading natural light.

Sampras, as he has had to do since the Australian Open and will have to do for the remainder of the year, played without the encouraging presence of his mentor, Tim Gullikson. The coach is scheduled to begin chemotherapy in Chicago later this week to treat a brain tumor that was diagnosed after he collapsed at the Australian Open.

Agassi, whose relationship with his father and first mentor, Mike, has been a tumultuous one, revealed that his father will undergo open-heart surgery Tuesday in Las Vegas. In his on-court interview after the match, Agassi broke some new ground in that relationship by publicly telling his father that he loves him.

And in an afterthought he knew his father would love, he promised to thrash Sampras the next time they play.

But not if Sampras has anything to say about it.



Pete Sampras returning a volley during his 7-5, 6-3, 7-5 victory over Andre Agassi.

Leading Draft Picks Fail NFL Drug Test

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHOENIX, Arizona — The University of Miami defensive lineman Warren Sapp, the potential No. 1 pick in next month's National Football League draft, and his teammate, the running back James Stewart, also a potential first-round pick, both failed drug tests at the NFL scouting combine in February, according to several club executives and people in the league.

According to people notified in writing by the league about the test results, Sapp failed both cocaine and marijuana tests. Stewart, they said, failed only the marijuana test.

(The NFL, in a statement Tuesday, said reports that Sapp had "tested positive for cocaine" were "inaccurate." It also denied that Stewart had tested positive for any illegal substance.)

League policy states that any collegiate player who declares himself eligible for the NFL draft and subsequently tests positive for a banned substance is automatically entered into the league's drug program if and when that player signs a contract with a club.

In all, about six collegiate players failed drug tests, but Sapp and Stewart are believed to be the best known.

Both juniors, they declared their eligibility soon after the Hurricanes lost to Nebraska in the Orange Bowl. Sapp combined speed and power and is considered a sure bet to win the Lombardi award last season as the top collegiate lineman.

Stewart, who had one of the fastest 40-yard dash times of

any player who ran at the combine, rushed for almost 800 yards in his final season with the Hurricanes.

Several club executives contacted said they doubted Sapp's failed drug tests would significantly affect his draft status.

Either Sapp or the Penn State running back Ki-Jana Carter could be taken with the first pick in the draft, which belongs to the expansion Carolina Panthers. The general manager of that team, Bill Polian, could not be reached for comment.

For the Los Angeles Rams, no news was bad news on Monday after a two-hour discussion among the 29 NFL owners on the team's proposed move to St. Louis, Missouri, was halted when Commissioner Paul Tagliabue declared them hopelessly undecided.

Both Tagliabue and the Rams' president, John Shaw, confirmed that, by prior agreement, if no vote was taken this week, the move would be considered blocked.

League owners, who discussed the Rams' situation after asking their owner, Georgia Frontiere, and Shaw to leave the room, were advised in a letter from Missouri's attorney general, Jay Nixon, that he would file an antitrust suit in federal court if the NFL failed to approve the proposed move.

"You mean another antitrust lawsuit against the NFL? Come on," said Ralph Wilson, owner of the Buffalo Bills. "What we're concerned about is what is in the best interests of the league. As of now, the Rams do not meet the guidelines for relocation." (NYT; LAT)

Labor Board to Issue Baseball Complaint

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The National Labor Relations Board will issue an unfair labor practice complaint against the major league baseball owners, lawyers for the teams said Tuesday after meeting with the agency.

The attorneys, Chuck O'Connor and Frank Casey, were told of the decision during a two-hour meeting with the NLRB's general counsel, Fred Feinstein, and its New York regional director, Daniel Silverman.

"Suffice it to say, there are certain things the clubs did that the board does not take issue with. There are other areas that the board does, or will, consider through the issuance of a complaint," O'Connor said during a news conference on the sidewalk outside the agency's office.

The ruling would set the stage for the NLRB to seek an injunction that would force the owners to restore baseball's 1994 work rules relating to free agency, salary arbitration and signing policies.

The head of the players' union, Donald Fehr, was to meet with the agency Tuesday afternoon and afterward Feinstein was expected to ask the NLRB's five-member board for permission to seek a preliminary injunction in federal court.

The NLRB board has authorized all but one of Feinstein's injunction requests. If he pursues an injunction, he probably would file next week in U.S. District Court in New York.

The case would be assigned to one of the 39 judges on the court, and the individual judge would set the hearing date.

The most likely time for a hearing would either be late next week or during the week of March 27.

The pending board action had already prompted a delay in the resumption of talks on Tuesday, the date the owners thought had been set, or

Wednesday, the date the players thought had been set.

But the mediator, Bill Utery Jr., issued a statement saying, "The clubs have stated that it is not possible to comply with my request that the clubs put forward their best offer until they can receive and assess the decision of the general counsel."

Utery said he was postponing the negotiations, but would remain in contact with the two sides. O'Connor said no one knew when talks would resume. (AP; NYT)

SIDELINES

Jordan: Another Practice, No Word

DEERFIELD, Illinois (AP) — Michael Jordan again practiced with the Chicago Bulls, for the third time in less than a week, but still did not announce whether he was returning to the NBA team.

The Bulls' next full practice is Thursday, "and if he wants to join us then, he can," their coach, Phil Jackson, said Monday. "I don't know if money's the issue," Jackson said. "Maybe he's making the decision as to how good this team can be when he plays with them. It's a challenge, maybe, to this club to play well enough so that, if he came back, we could have a chance."

Rugby Union Forgives Pro Players

BRISTOL, England (AP) — Former rugby union players were given the green light Tuesday to return to the amateur ranks once they have quit rugby league.

The International Rugby Football Board announced that former union stars who have turned professional can return after a three-year waiting period, but will be banned from playing Tests. In a surprisingly frank statement, the board admitted that the current rules governing amateurism in rugby union aren't working. It called for a special meeting of the IRFB Council in August, following this summer's World Cup in South Africa, to discuss possible further changes.

For the Record

George Seifert, who coached the San Francisco 49ers to the Super Bowl championship, was given a two-year contract extension that will keep him with the team through the 1997 season at an average of \$1.4 million. (AP)

ESPN, in conjunction with the TVA/Abril Group, said it was launching a 24-hour sports channel, ESPN Brazil, in June. (IHT)

Leon Day, 78, a star pitcher in the Negro Leagues who was elected to baseball's Hall of Fame just last week, died in Baltimore. (AP)

SCOREBOARD

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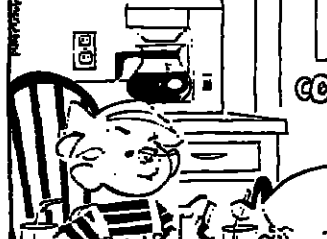
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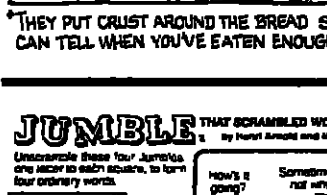
DENNIS THE MENACE

They put crust around the bread so you can tell when you've eaten enough.



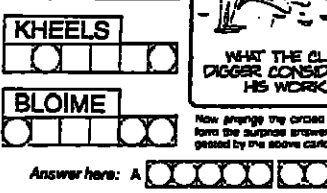
PEANUTS

CHIRP? WOOF? CHIRP!



GARFIELD

THEY PUT CRUST AROUND THE BREAD SO YOU CAN TELL WHEN YOU'VE EATEN ENOUGH.



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, the first to each letter, to form four ordinary words.

KREAM NISEG KHEELS BLOIME

Answer here: A: KREAM NISEG KHEELS BLOIME

Yesterday's Jumble: BEGGOT WINE LEDGER INTENT

Answer: BEGGOT WINE LEDGER INTENT

To our readers in France: It's never been easier to subscribe and save with our new toll free service. Just call us today at 05-437-437

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DOONESBURY

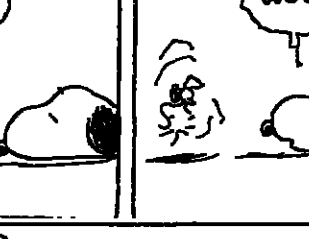
AT FIRST I WORRY MYSELF SICK OVER THE CLUMSY CLUMSY AGONY SUT.

THEN I REALIZE IT'S NOT ME. THE SUT IS FOR ONLY \$1.4 MILLION. THE TONNAGE COMPANIES MAKE MORE THAN 100 MILLION IN PROFITS!



CALVIN AND HOBBES

CHIRP? WOOF? CHIRP!



WIZARD OF ID

OR GREAT WIZARD, WHAT CAN YOU DO ABOUT A PAIN IN THE NECK?



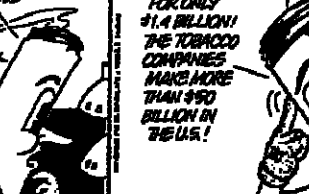
THE FAR SIDE

FINAL! DO YOU REALIZE WHAT TIME IT IS? WHAT TIME IT IS? SO LONG?



BLONDIE

HEY, CHON, YOU NEED TO REALIZE WHAT TIME IT IS? WHAT TIME IT IS? SO LONG?



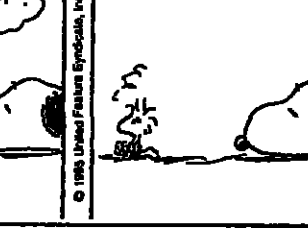
YOU DON'T SEE ME ACTING LIKE THAT WHEN I'M IN YOUR SHOES?

MAILMEN HAVE MAILMEN, TOO, Y'KNOW?

Hour after hour, cup after cup, the two men matched their caffeine limits in a traditional contest of the Old West.

CALVIN AND HOBBES

CHIRP? WOOF? CHIRP!



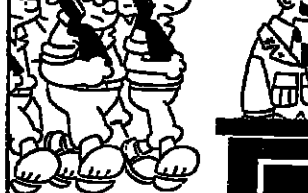
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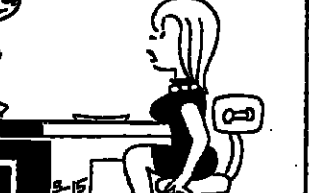
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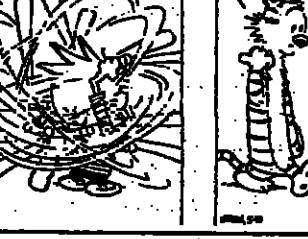
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Tapie Tells Accuser to 'Shut Up'

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Bernard Tapie, the French politician and former president of the Olympique Marseille soccer team, who is accused of bribing players of an opposing team to lose, told Olympique's former general manager Tuesday to "shut your face" as the man described attempts to cover up the affair.

Judge Bernard Langle suspended the trial for 20 minutes after Tapie shouted at Jean-Pierre Bernès.

Bernès called Tapie a "crook" as he left the courtroom.

Bernès' lawyer, Gilbert Collard, said that Tapie had been threatening his client with "calls in the night" and demanded protection.

Bernès launched a bombshell during the first day of the trial, on Monday, when, for the first time after two years of questioning, he directly accused Tapie of instigating the plot to bribe players from the Valenciennes team to go easy during a league match in 1993.

Following its 1-0 victory over Valenciennes, Olympique Marseille won the French championship for the fifth straight time and defeated AC Milan in the European Champions' Cup.

But after the bribery allegations surfaced, the French soccer league stripped Marseille of its title, relegated the team to the second division and forced Tapie out as club president.

Taking the witness stand in his own defense for the first time, Tapie said Tuesday he had no motive for bribing Valenciennes. He said Bernès' accusations were false and unsubstantiated by anyone else.

"Everyone was blaming him, so now he is saying it was me," Tapie said.

Jean-Jacques Eydie, the former Marseille player accused of offering the bribes, told the court that "I have been to prison to protect Bernès. Mr. Tapie has always told me he was not aware" of the bribes.

Police in England Arrest Grobbelaar, 2 Other Players

The Associated Press

SOUTHAMPTON, England — Goalkeepers Bruce Grobbelaar of Southampton and Hans Segers of Wimbledon and Aston Villa striker John Fashanu were arrested Tuesday in connection with match-fixing allegations, police said.

Also arrested were a Malaysian businessman and Fashanu's girlfriend.

Grobbelaar was arrested at his rented home in Lymington just before 7 A.M., while Segers was detained at his home in Fleet, Hampshire police said.

Later in the day, Fashanu was arrested in Birmingham several hours after his girlfriend, Melissa Kassamapi, was detained at her home in north London.

Hampshire police identified the fourth person arrested as Heng Suan Lim, a Malaysian businessman living in London. His arrest lent weight to allegations that a Malaysian gambling syndicate had been rigging matches in England.

No charges were immediately filed against the five, who were being held at police stations for questioning. They were expected to be held overnight.

A Hampshire police detective, Rod Davis, said the investigation was continuing with other arrests possible. News reports said that as many as six Premier League players could be implicated.

Davis said Grobbelaar was arrested "on suspicion of being involved in a conspiracy to defraud."

"There is an operation going on which will probably expand the inquiry from that which was initiated in Hampshire seven months ago," he said.

Grobbelaar, 37, appeared stunned as he was led from his house after an hour of questioning by police. The Zimbabwean goalkeeper and former Liverpool star refused to comment as he left to be driven to Southampton police headquarters.

"This morning Hampshire police undertook an operation into allegations of corruption involving football league matches," a police spokesman said. "The inquiry is now continuing and there may be more developments through the day but at the present time we can say nothing more than this."

Grobbelaar was put under investigation in November after a tabloid newspaper published allegations that he received bribes from a Far East gam-

bling syndicate to throw matches while playing for Liverpool. Grobbelaar denied the charges, which were based on allegations made by his former Zimbabwean business partner, Chris Vincent.

The Sun newspaper alleged that Grobbelaar received £40,000 (\$60,000) to allow goals during a match between Liverpool and Newcastle last season. The gambling syndicate allegedly made £3 million on the match, which Newcastle won, 3-0.

After the allegations against Grobbelaar were published, the Football Association charged him with misconduct but allowed him to continue playing while police pursued their investigation. He has also continued to play in international matches for Zimbabwe.

The day after Grobbelaar was charged by the FA, Fashanu said attempts were being made to link him to the scandal. Fashanu, 31, is a well-known television personality in Britain as co-host of the Gladiators show. He is also a representative for UNICEF.

Fashanu joined Aston Villa this season after several years at Wimbledon, where he was a teammate of Segers.

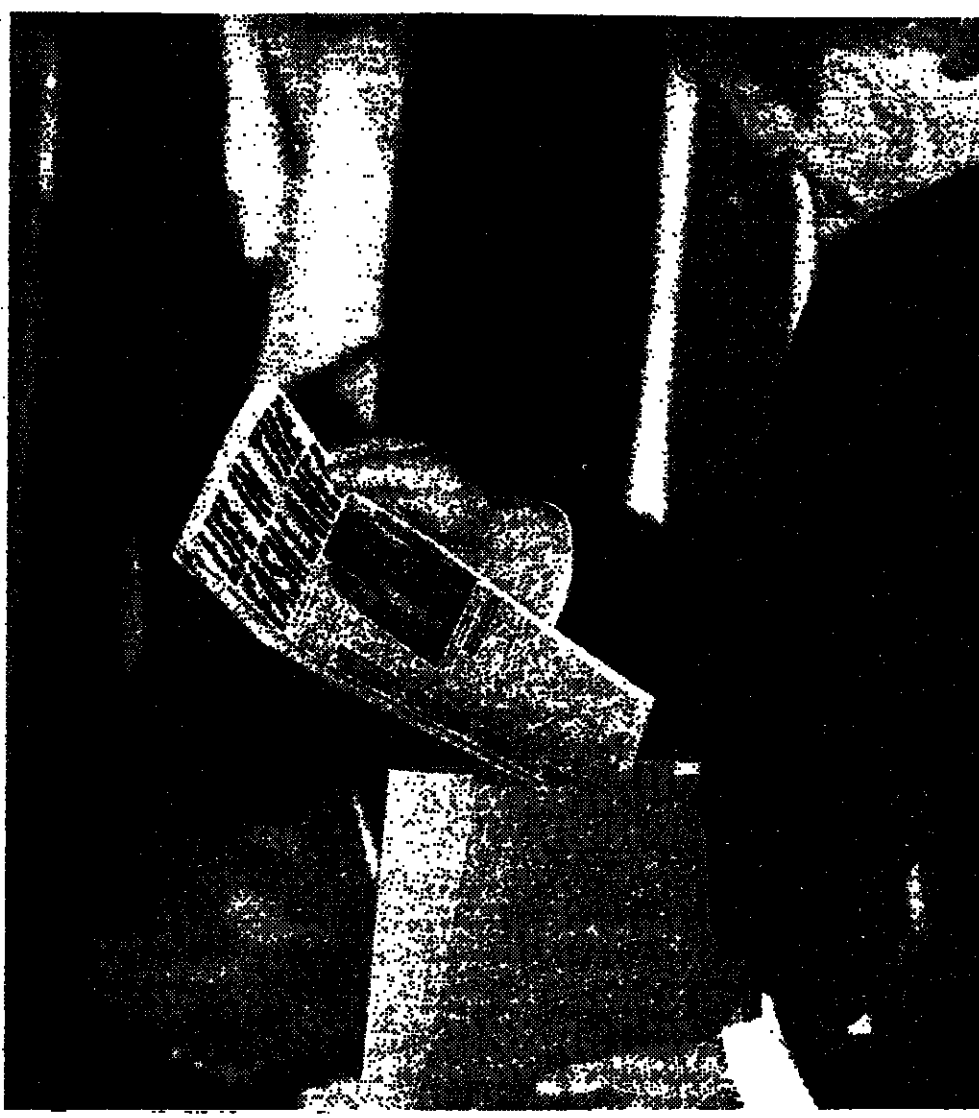
The 33-year-old Dutch goalie joined Wimbledon in 1988 after earlier stints with Nottingham Forest, Sutton and Sheffield United. He was dropped for last Saturday's home game against Sheffield United, only the fifth match he has missed in five seasons.

"It's just come as a total shock to everyone here," said Wimbledon's assistant manager, Terry Burton. "We were just expecting to see him come in for training this morning."

"I'm shocked to hear anyone in this country could be involved in this sort of thing, let alone at Wimbledon. Hans has been our No. 1 keeper for some time and obviously he's played a big part in our success."

The FA said it would not prevent the three players from continuing to play, adding it was up to the clubs to decide on their lineups.

"We remain convinced that corruption is not rife in our national sport," the FA said in a statement. "To suggest that it is can be no more, no less than a slur on the integrity of hundreds of thousands of professional players who represent clubs up and down the country."



Police searched the garage of Aston Villa striker John Fashanu after his arrest Tuesday.

An Opening Salvo in an Asian Battle

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The most hollow place in recent sporting history had to be the 150,000-seat stadium built in North Korea at the time of the Olympic Games in Seoul in 1988.

A monument to cold war between neighbors, it lay empty and silent while across a border patrolled by a million armed young men, the youth of 160 nations competed in the Games. I remain haunted by the fun we had in Seoul while, an hour's drive away, as if behind a shuttered window, North Koreans were kept isolated by their Communist regime.

Combat between the Koreans ended in 1953, but suspicion, propaganda and politics still divide them. Yet, today, there is a voice, a very major industrialist and parliamentarian from Seoul, who suggests that if South Korea wins the nomination as host to soccer's 2002 World Cup, then the sport can be a vital unifying catalyst for the peninsula.

You find that farfetched? You think sport still is a remote and lightweight force in political persuasion? Well at least listen, as I did days ago, to Mong Joon Chung.

"Korea is divided today," he said, "but one thing we have in common is football. South Korea qualified for four World Cup tournaments, North Korea for one."

"In 1991, both Koreas played as one team for the world youth championship in Portugal; we finished in the last four. Can you imagine the emotions of this in a place where we have 1.7 million young soldiers confronting each other along the demarcation line?"

"If there is movement toward peace, we can hold some matches in the north. Why not? As you know, there is the largest modern stadium in the world waiting.

"I know that President Havelange" of FIFA "is very seriously considering this aspect to our bid for 2002."

You bet he is. If Joo Havelange has one unfulfilled dream it is the Nobel Peace Prize for FIFA in his time as president, and if the vote just over a year from now were deemed important to a peace process, that prize, already once nominated, is not an unreal goal. But neither is Chung's a one-notch bid. Nor is he a one-man canvasser. Last week, shortly after presenting South Korea's 2002 portfolio to FIFA — in direct competition with Japan — Chung toured six European capitals together with his head of state, President Kim Young Sam.

The president, proud of his soccer days at high school, gives his personal seal to the World Cup bid. "The Olympic Games were big for our country," says Kim, "but our people are so much more excited by the prospect of 2002. During the last World Cup, when we played Germany" and lost, 3-2 — "two-thirds of the whole of the nation, businessmen, Koreans from every walk of life, stayed awake through the night."

Of all the president's men seeking the World Cup, none has more to gain or to lose than Chung. In his second term as a member of the National Assembly, he has swapped defense committee duties to lead sports and culture. Moreover, Chung is chief executive of Hyundai, a giant among heavy industrial conglomerates which his father founded. All this, and posts as an army lieutenant and a visiting university professor in business studies, are secondary for a year to soccer.

CHUNG, RECENTLY ELECTED to the FIFA hierarchy as a vice president, has a mission to persuade sufficient votes out of the 21 on the FIFA executive.

"Trying to win the World Cup bid is my destiny," he says. "Already, I think of football 24 hours a day. I will spend 99 percent of my time over the next year traveling. I want to bring every member who has a vote to Korea, because seeing is believing."

He acknowledges that the history of Japan and Korea makes for a tense contest, but says, "The fact that this will be the first World Cup in Asia is itself exciting. I hope it can be kept friendly; we are talking about sporting competition, not life and death."

His smile is that of a tiger. There is, he reminds, a FIFA slogan "Fair Play." So if there is fair play on historical soccer grounds, then, of course, his FIFA colleagues will remember that the Koreans have reached five World Cups, the newly engorged Japanese not yet one.

"Would it be fair play," asks Chung, "if the first World Cup Japan appears at is one it does not have to qualify for?"

There's more. The I-League, with all its industrial sponsorship, its foreign stars, is a fledgling compared to the Korean professional league which has been up and running for a decade.

Frantz Beckenbauer, Sir Bobby Charlton, Gary Lineker and others are paid ambassadors for the Japanese bid. They are gentlemen of the sport, the knights of the glad handshake, and Japan has them first.

It also has, more importantly, major backers within FIFA itself, and it has Dentsu, the advertising company that owns 51 percent of ISL, FIFA's own marketing partner.

Chung knows all this. He argues that the World Cup, with its final watched by a third of mankind, need not go to the home of the sponsor, that the sponsor should follow the event.

His "seeing is believing" credo is aimed at convincing FIFA colleagues that, in spending power, in infrastructure, communications and stadia, his bid will not be second best. Even without the lure of the mammoth playground in the north, South Korea boasts 16 major arenas for which \$750 million is earmarked as a modernization program.

So the "friendly" battle has commenced. Japan, home of the yen, versus Korea, a divided land with a yen to play the game. We shall hear much more of this Far Eastern contest over the next 12 months.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

Chelsea Surprises Bruges, 2-0, Gains Cup's Semifinals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dupage

Mark Stein got a goal and a tenacious second-half assist as injury-riddled Chelsea stunned visiting Bruges, 2-0, Tuesday night to advance to the semifinals of the Cup Winners' Cup.

Stein's efforts overturned a 1-0 loss in Bruges. But unlike the match Feb. 28, when hundreds of English fans were deported and arrested, the game in London was without major incident.

With as many as nine players nursing injuries, Chelsea's manager Glenn Hoddle had trouble assembling a lineup for the game. Scott Minto and Nigel Spackman, barely recovered from the measles and flu, respectively, made the starting 11, but top scorer John Spencer, goalkeeper Dmitri Kharike and Eddie Newton did not suit up.

Also missing was the team's captain, Dennis Wise, who received a three-month jail sentence Monday for assaulting a taxi driver. Freed pending appeal, he sat out the game with a thigh injury.

In heavy rain and sleet, Stein put Chelsea ahead in the 16th minute on a set play. Craig Burley chipped in a free kick from 30 meters, Paul Furlong headed

it down, and Stein hooked it in from close range.

Stein and Furlong teamed up again in the 38th minute.

Furlong saved a potential Bruges goal with a tackle in his own penalty area. David Rocastle kicked the ball out to start the break, and Stein's determination won the ball from two defenders on the right sideline before his long cross was punched in by the hustling Furlong from 12 meters.

Juventus 3, Eintracht Frankfurt 0: Midfielder Antonio Conte, striker Fabrizio Ravanelli and the budding star Alessandro Del Piero scored three goals in 14 minutes late in the match to put the Turin team into the UEFA Cup semifinals.

The teams had played to 1-1 draw in the first leg in Frankfurt two weeks ago.

Conte scored from six meters in the 78th minute on a perfect pass from Del Piero.

Ravanelli, again fed by Del Piero, scored his ninth season goal in the UEFA Cup with a precise diagonal shot from 12 meters in the 88th minute.

Del Piero made it three in injury time, in the 92d minute, as the disheartened Juventus defense was at the mercy of the Italian league leaders.

Polish striker Jan Furtok and defender Manfred Binz had two clear scoring chances in the first half, but Juventus goalie Angelo Peruzzi made brilliant saves.

Roberto Baggio, Juventus' captain, was unimpressed in his third full match following a serious knee injury that sidelined him for 101 days.

Borussia Dortmund 2, Lazio 0: Karlsruhe Riedle scored with a header in injury time to put the home team into the UEFA Cup semifinals.

Lazio had won the first leg, 1-0, two weeks ago.

Riedle's goal came after the expulsion of Lazio's Argentine defender Jose Antonio Chamot, who got his second yellow card of the game for a rough tackle on Stephane Chapuisat.

Chapuisat took the free kick and sent a cross to the far post, where Riedle, always a threat in the air, rose above the Italian defense and headed in the ball.

Chapuisat had given Dortmund the lead in the 11th minute by converting a penalty that came after Lazio goalkeeper Luca Marchegiani failed to control a shot by Chapuisat.

From the spot, the Swiss striker shot low to the right. Marchegiani got a hand on the ball but could not stop it and Borussia erased Lazio's lead from the first leg.

In the 56th, Dortmund's Rene Truchschok had a goal disallowed for offside.

Odense 0, Parma 0: The Italian UEFA Cup team ended the fairy-tale campaign of the participants from Hans Christian Andersen's hometown.

Parma, the runner-up in last year's Cup Winners' Cup, guarded its 1-0 lead from the first leg with defensive tactics in the absence of suspended Colombian striker Faustino Asprilla.

Nantes 0, Leverkusen 0: The visitors easily became the second German team to advance to the UEFA Cup semifinals, having won the first leg by 5-1.

Nantes, the runaway French leader, not only faced an uphill struggle, it could not start two key players because Reynald Pedros and Jean-Marc Ferri were suspended. (AP, Reuters)

See our Education Directory every Tuesday

For Barcelona, It's Likely to Be Bye-Bye in Champions' Cup

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Coach Johan Cruyff is said to be thinking of quitting Barcelona this spring. His striker, Romario, is long gone to Brazil while Romario's former partner, Hristo Stoichkov, is fed up with Cruyff, meanwhile, worries about Cruyff — his midfielder-son, Jordi, who is allegedly being treated unfairly by the club. Everything suggests defeat as Barcelona visits Paris St. Ger-

main and the second leg of the Champions' Cup quarterfinals go on across Europe Wednesday night. The likelihood of magnificent ascension no doubt raises a specter of panic for the unlikely favorites, who might prefer that Barcelona not be looking so easily beatable — noting the 2-0 defeat last weekend at Atletico Madrid that almost doomed Barcelona's hopes of reclaiming the Spanish league title.

Paris SG's coach, Luis Fernandez, doesn't want his team choking on Barcelona's bones.

He has written in an attacking team led by the tournament's dominant striker, George Weah, who gave PSG a 1-1 draw in the first leg in Barcelona two weeks ago. He will be partnered by David Ginola, returning to grace after being held out of the last two matches, and supported by Valdo and Rai, the attacking Brazilians.

One hope for Barcelona comes with the likely return of Romanian midfielder Gheorghe Hagi, a sensation of last summer's World Cup (along with

Romario and Stoichkov) but silent for most of this season, and injured for the last four weeks.

The only home team not expected to advance from the other quarterfinals is Benfica, Portugal's 2-0 loser at AC Milan in the first leg. One goal should put Milan through in what has been a notoriously lethargic season for the defending European champions, but one more yellow card would suspend any of seven Milan first-teamers from the semifinal against Paris SG or Barcelona.

A straightforward victory is anticipated for tournament favorite Ajax Amsterdam against Hajduk Split, following their scoreless first meeting in Croatia. Just last year, following a 1-0 defeat in Croatia, Ajax gave Split a 6-0 thrashing in the second leg of the Cup Winners' Cup opening round.

IFK Gothenburg escaped the first leg with a scoreless draw against Bayern Munich. The young Swedish hero Jesper Blomqvist missed that one with a viral infection, but his return increases the odds against a Bayern without Jean-Pierre Papin and Lothar Matthaus, playing in the Ullevi stadium that already brought down Manchester United and Barcelona.

"Anyone who thinks we can win the European Cup is dreaming. Our chances are 100,000 to 1," wrote Bayern's president, Franz Beckenbauer, in a newspaper after a 1-1 draw with Duisburg last weekend.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Singer Ed
5 Songbird
9 Shortstop Ernie

14 Historic Adriatic port
15 Skip over
16 Tatum or Ryan
17 Cobb's "Laughing"

21 Novel set in
22 Kind of blonde, once
23 Speed demon's way to go
24 "The night"
25 Chan portrayer
27 1930's power prog.
28 Navy writer
29 Sandy's woot
30 Bunny's way to go
31 Crazy — "O Pioneers!" hermit
32 Doggie catcher
33 Outrigger
34 Adult insect
35 Mr. Cassini
36 Pig buyer's way to go
37 "dill..." (start of a request)
38 Sliced ingredient
39 Cricket sides
40 Wedding dress feature
41 Duck org.
42 Tumbler's way to go
43 Taper off
44 Buck extension
45 Salsito
46 Bakery order
47 Course officer
48 Emilia's husband
49 Cancel
50 Wingo
51 Physician's photo

DOWN

1 First shepherd
2 Antile-tarigh

3 Guitarist
4 Alaskan city
5 Ivy offshoot
6 Award since 1949
7 Short lives?
8 Over
9 In the flesh
10 "La Navarraise" heroine
11 Prince
12 1970's TV law drama
13 Wily
14 Gantry or Fudd
15 Chicago area, with "the"
16 Pitted rug
17 Bring home by the ears
18 Pussie
19 It may be ultra
20 Show up
21 Dame
22 Thorndike of the English stage
23 Chess files
24 One of a pair of drums
25 Aristophanes comedy, with "The"
26 Identity, in a way
27 "Am — brother's keeper?"
28 Salsito
29 Attach
30 Actress Dawber et al.
31 Kind of school

32 Island west of Scotland
33 Ananias
34 Gymnast Korbut
35 Strategist
36 Org. founded by H.H.H.
37 Duck for apples
38 Kind of dye

Solution to Puzzle of March 14

GAGS ETON ACRID
ONLY RAFT MOANS
EGGS LIFE ALIST
SEATBELTS JOLT
ALTER LOT ORBIT
TASMANIA ERMINE
FIFTYTHOUSANDTH
EZRA TIGERS
EVENING
LEEZA ASP DETOO
SWAN ITINERARY
STINT NADA ALTO
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